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VOL. XX NO. 63— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"You Have Taken Away The Voice Of The Country By Stifling The Congress"

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S BITTER COMPLAINT IN ASSEMBLY

Discussion On Constitutional Reforms

SCRAP OFF THE COSTLY FARCE OF R. T. CONFERENCE

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON LATHI CHARGES IN DELHI DEFEATED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 14.

"You have taken away the voice of the country by stifling the Congress and the voice of us, Moderates and others, does not count," was the bitter complaint which Sir Abdur Rahim, the leader of Independent Party in the Assembly lodged before Government.

The House echoed Sir Abdur Rahim's observations by tumultuous cheers in which practically every elected Indian Party joined. This occurred during the debate which Sir Harisingh Gour, the Leader of the Nationalists, initiated to discuss the constitutional development of India.

It was a very much restricted discussion and it was very desultory.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Maswood Ahmed's adjournment motion was defeated by 50 votes to 47.

Further, the discussion proved to be, as Sir George Rainy took care to emphasise on behalf of the Government, "A fight between the Anglo-Indian lion and the Indian Christian lamb though luckily it didn't result in the absorption of the lamb in the lion."

Sir Harisingh's followers in the Nationalist Party preferred a more general discussion on the present political situation.

Sardar Harbans Singh had in fact, tabled this by a cut motion. But Sir Harisingh Gour was itching to lead the constitutional debate. His treatment of the subject was such that none of his followers ever got up to participate. This point also was prominently brought out by Sir George Rainy.

RUMBLINGS IN NATIONALIST CAMP.

There were rumblings amongst the Nationalists at the special meeting held during the luncheon interval when I am told, Sir Harisingh Gour was given a rather uncomfortable time and threatened with dethronement from the leadership. Sir Harisingh Gour when asked as to why he did not want to give preference to Sardar Harbans Singh's motion under the cover of which everything could have been discussed, he is said to have replied, "Because Sir George Rainy is opposed to it."

The scene in the party meeting was luckily not re-enacted in the Chamber, but an attitude of sullen discontent was noticeable from the gallery in that block.

Sir H. Gour's generally acknowledged bad start of the debate persisted until Mr. D'Souza lifted it when he demanded that the Congress should be conciliated and a constitution given without further delay.

GIDNEY IN FIGHTING FORM.

Sir Henry Gidney was in a fighting form when he tried to defend the Round Tablers from the attacks of Sir H.S. Gour. As the father of the Minority Pact, he "blessed that child" and wished it long life and asked for reforms on the lines indicated in the Simon Commission Report.

Mr. N.M. Joshi also joined in the defence of the Round Tablers, but to make out a severe indictment of the Government having encouraged Indian Princes to be greedy by declaring that the grant of central responsibility would be dependent on the Federation.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM CHEERED.

Sir Abdur Rahim's intervention was effective. He attacked the scheme of Federation which by bringing into federal legislature, the State's representatives who would be at the bidding of the Political Department would make the position worse than what it was to-day.

Sir Abdur Rahim was also cheered when he wanted the costly farce of Round Table Conference to be given up in favour of the granting immediately of Provincial Autonomy and responsibility in the Centre with reservation of foreign and political relations and the control of Defence. But Sir Abdur Rahim's views on this point were not shared by his deputy in the Independent Party for Sir Cowasji Jehangir counselled keeping the souls in patience so that the Federation schemes might be thrashed out and an agreed scheme might emerge, for without Federation there could be no control over Defence.

Sir Harisingh Gour in his reply to the debate deliberately kept his eyes fixed on to the clock. There were 6 minutes to 4 o'clock and having made up his mind not to press his motion to a division, especially in view of his own followers' attitude and indifference of other parties, he contented himself with endorsing Sir Abdur Rahim's plea.

TALKED OUT.

The first great censure motion raised on estimates under the head "Executive Counill" was thus talked out. The only net result being that the Government of India would forward a copy of the debate to His Majesty's Government, a debate which has not satisfied any section of the non-officials.

DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour opened the debate on demands for grants by moving a token cut of Rs. 100 and initiated discussion on constitutional reforms.

He dwelt at length on different stages of constitutional reforms in India leading up to the present constitution as a result of Montford Reforms. In his opinion as an outcome of the recent conversations in London and also the deliberation of the Round Table Conference one thing was definitely promised and that was responsibility at the Centre. That was as further away as ever.

The House must take note to what extent departure had been made from conventions such as Fiscal Convention established un-

(Continued on page 7.)

HOARE APOLOGIZES FOR POLICE ACTION

Says Arrest Of Patons Was Mistake

BUT PLEADS "GENUINE MISUNDERSTANDING"

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Sir S. Hoare has written a letter to Mr. Duncan Miller, Member of the House of Commons admitting that the arrest in Madras on January 15 of Doctor Paton was a "mistake".

He adds: "It should be stated in fairness to the police that suspicion about Dr. Paton arose from genuine misunderstanding and Dr. Paton's actions, though innocent, contributed to it. I admit that the mistake was made, and express sincere regret for it and the subsequent treatment of Dr. Paton."—Reuter.

ORDINANCES APPLIED ENERGETICALLY

Hoare Satisfies British M.P.

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. Alfred Knox asked in the House of Commons whether picketing continued in Bombay and whether the powers granted by the Ordinances were being fully applied?

Sir S. Hoare replied that his latest report from the Government of Bombay showed that though there was still some picketing there had been an improvement. He added, "As regards the second part of the question, I am satisfied that the Local Government are using their powers energetically and effectively under very difficult circumstances.

CO-OPERATION FOR FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Knox asked whether the Government intended to intervene in the communal question in India or leave the communities to fight out the issue?

Sir S. Hoare replying referred to the Premier's Statement at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference and added that he was satisfied that the Franchise Committee were receiving full measure of co-operation apart from the regrettable absence of the Congress. He further announced Government's intention to legislate at an earliest practicable date after the Burmese election had decided the question of separation.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu Nominates Herself As Successor To Abul Kalam Azad

Mrs. Naidu returned to Bombay on Monday afternoon and is putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel. It is understood that she has nominated herself to succeed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who has been arrested as Congress "Dictator".

Excepting Mrs. Naidu all the other members of the Working Committee of the Congress, are in jail.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK-MARKET REACTION FEARED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The gravity of possible sequels to the Krueger suicide is stressed by all morning papers of which the "Times" in an editorial expresses the opinion that it is a further shock to the confidence which the already unnerved and unsettled financial centres would pray to have been spared. Financial pages express concern at the possible international stock-market reaction but express the opinion that the recent revival of confidence may lessen the consequences.—Reuter.

KREUGER'S HUGE INSURANCE POLICY.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Stockholm—It is reported that Krueger insured his life in 1925 for a sum of 300 to 600 thousand sterling with a leading Swedish Company.—Reuter.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS FROZEN UP.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The staggering blow of Kreuger's suicide is reflected in the nominal prices of Krueger and Toll debentures which were priced in London on Saturday at 7¼ and are now quoted at 2¾.

A very weak tendency prevailed on the Bourses at Berlin and Stockholm. It is understood that difficulties have been caused by the freezing of a large part of Kreuger's foreign investments in Germany and South-Eastern Europe owing to the financial crisis. For example, Germany granted Kreuger's match monopoly two years ago in return for the loan of 125 million dollars which are frozen up.

The British Match Corporation is practically unaffected.—Reuter.

CHINA PREPARED TO FIGHT TO BITTER END

General Chaing Kaishek Accepets Chairmanship Of Military Council

RISING AGAINST NEW STATE OF MANCHURIA.

LONDON. Mar. 14.

Nanking—General Chaing Kaishek interviewed by Reuter said that he had decided to accept the chairmanship of the Chinese Military Council with full responsibility for military affairs.

He emphasised that if Japan did not cease her aggression in China he was prepared to fight to the bitter end.

He denied that the Government was sending punitive expedition to Manchuria, pointing out that the Manchurian issue must be settled after the completion of the Enquiry Committee's investigations.—Reuter.

Outbreaks Of Banditry In Manchuria.

ONDON, Mar. 14.

Shanghai—There have been outbreaks of banditry throughout Manchuria accompanied by the establishment of the new state of Manchaukuo.

The Chinese garrison at Manchuli is reported to have revolted and one Japanese has been killed. There has also been a rising at Peiho where a regiment of Chinese Heilung Kiang Army is vigorously opposing the new regime.

Rioting and looting have also occurred in the outskirts of Mukden, the Chinese troops all along the eastern section of the railway have revolted and the Japanese troops at present are marching against them.—Reuter.

HAZI OF TURANGZAI LEFT IN THE LURCH

Frontier Trouble On The Wane

HAJI BELIEVED HIDING IN THE CAVES

PESHAWAR, Mar. 14.

Mohmand trouble is waning. Bombing has ceased except in the village of Yakhdand in Mohmand country. Bajauri Lashkars have dispersed leaving the Haji in the lurch. The Haji with his son is believed to be hiding in the caves. A small Mohmads Lashkar is now the only remnant of the Haji's army.—A. P.

Cunningham Appointed On Frontier Executive Council

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

Communique.—The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. G. Cunningham, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Government of North-West Frontier Province which will be created when that Province becomes a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act. As Mr. Cunningham will not be able to take up the appointment till the end of May, His Majesty has further been pleased meanwhile to appoint Mr. C. H. Gidney, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Aegnt to Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province as Member of the Executive Council.

The Secretary of State has extended the appointment of Sir E. D. Chamier his legal adviser, to 4th June 1933.—A. P.

LAHORE DACOITY

Four College Students Arrested

LAHORE, March 14.

Alleged to be owners of cycles left at the scene of Sunday morning's dacoity four youngmen were arrested in the early hours this morning. They are Baldevraj, Omparkash, Mangalsen and Bhagatram. All the four are students of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College. —A.P.

Mrs. Gandhi's Tour In Bardoli Taluka

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

Mrs. Gandhi left this place last evening for a tour in Bardoli Taluka. It is understood that Mrs. Gandhi interviewed Mira Ben (Miss Slade) in Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, when she was in Bombay. Mira Ben, it is learnt, cooks her own food and devotes her time to spinning.—A.P.

Police Raid Tilak Vidyalaya

POONA, Mar. 14.

Police raided last evening the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, National College and after a seach lasting three hours a group photo a register of subscribers to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's visit and a fegister of subscribers to Vid-Vidyalaya Quarterly Magazine attendance roll of students, and annual report of the institution were attached.—A. P.

Arrest At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

A prominent worker who was wanted by the police for breach of parole was arrested last night from the railway station while he was coming from Baroda.

A youth was arrested last night while he was distributing Congress leaflets printed in English.—A. P.

Fire In Ralli Brothers Godown At Coconada

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

News has been received that a disastrous fire broke out in the early hours on Saturday in the godowns of Ralli Brothers at Cocanada in which was stored oilcakes and castor seeds. The cause of the conflagration is not known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 150,000. The loss is covered by insurance.—A. P.

Bombay Dockyard Strike Spreads

MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS AND JOIN THE STRIKERS

DOCKYARD GATES FROM COLABA TO MAZGAON PICKETED

The strike of the Dock workers took a serious turn on Monday. After the breaking off of the negotiations on Saturday the partial strike developed into a general strike.

Early in the morning on Monday all the gates leading to the docks were picketed by volunteers in Red Uniforms. The call of the general strike from the Union was well responded to by the workers and the Union officials estimate that about 6,000 of them stayed away from work.

Early in the morning a meeting was held in Masjid Siding Road and was attended by several hundred workers.

Mr. V. B. Karnik was addressing the meeting and appealing to the coalmen to join the strike of the Dock workers, when a Parsi contractor, it is alleged, rushed at him and knocked him down to the ground. He snatched the flag from his hands and chased him with the flag staff. The workers were very much excited and refused to go to work.

A procession was taken out in the evening at 4 o'clock. A meeting was held at night at 8 o'clock which was largely attended. It was addressed by the prominent leaders of the Union. The workers then decided to carry on the strike with greater determination and to see that no black legs get in the docks.

Another activity of the strikers was to picket the gates of the Alexandra, Princess and Victoria Docks. Union volunteers who had posted themselves at the gates asked the workers to abstain from work till the demands of the workers were conceded by the contractors and the Company.

"END THE WAR WITH CONGRESS"

Rao Bahadur Kale's Move To Convene Conference Of Political Parties Fails

NO USEFUL PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED SAYS GENERAL MEMBER

By a narrow majority of two votes the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday rejected the resolution moved by Rao Bahadur Kale requesting the Governor of Bombay to convene a conference of the leaders of the various political parties in the province with a view to restore peace.

Although the official members did not vote the Sind *bloc*, the Non-Brahmins, the "Depressed" Classes and the Europeans made common cause and voted against the proposition.

NO USEFUL PURPOSE SERVED

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, the General Member, thought that no useful purpose will be served by convening such a conference. The remedy of the present ills prescribed by him was to help the realization of self-government by co-operating with R. T. C. Committees.

WITHDRAW ORDINANCES.

Dr. Gilder made a spirited speech and asked the Government to withdraw the Ordinances, and warned it against a building up for the future an impecable opposition and cited the example of Ireland where "prisoners of yesterday had become heroes of to-day."

MOST POWERFUL ELEMENT.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale said that the Congress was most powerful element in the country and had taken a firm hold on the minds of all the sections of people and that the future constitution could not be worked without the co-operation of that party.

Rao Bahadur Dongarsi Patil (East Khandesh), wanted to make it clear that he had no sympathy for law-breakers. He thought that the object of restoring peace in the country would not be achieved by convening a conference.

WILL THEY SUCCEED IN KILLING CONGRESS?

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay), supported the resolution. He admired the missionary zeal of the Home Member who advised the non-official members to go over bag and baggage to Government side and to serve as propagandists in the war against the Congress. But he doubted whether Government would succeed in killing the Congress.

The Home Member interrupting remarked: "I have not said anything about killing the Congress. I have said about killing the menace of the Congress."

Dr. Gilder retorted that the mentality exhibited by the parties was one of war and observed that he had a right to expect that the war should be carried out in accordance with the cannons of civilisation. The complaints about the working of the Ordinances did not emanate from Congressmen but from those who stood between the Congress and Government. As belonging to the neutral party he demanded that the combatants should carry out the war strictly according to the cannons of civilisation.

INVIDIOUS RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS.

The speaker did not think that it was proper on the part of Government to demand parole from persons arrested on suspicion. He criticised the restrictions imposed on the press and said that Government had demanded security from a paper which was not known to hold Congress views. Similarly some papers were the targets of invidious distinctions and were not allowed to publish the names of arrested and convicted persons. He thought that it was prejudicial to Government interests to gag the papers because all sorts of rumours gained currency.

TAKE WARNING FROM IRELAND.

Continuing the speaker said that the vigorous application of Ordinances had the contrary effect of increasing defiance of the orders particularly because of the glamour of martyrdom attached to it. He asked Government to consider that those who courted jail and sufferings occupied high social positions in the society and warned Government "against building up for the future an impecable opposition." He cited the example of Ireland where the "prisoners of yesterday had become heroes of to-day."

END WAR WITH CONGRESS.

"I know that the Congress movement is spreading underground. As time goes on there is greater and greater discontent and hatred against the Government" added the speaker. He concluded by saying that the position of the Moderates was becoming absolutely untenable and appealed to Government to do something to end the present war with Congress.

"BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA."

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid Lilaram (Karachi) said that it will not be possible for a conference of a provincial character to restore peace for the whole country. The present dispute he thought was a civil war between those representing the present Government of India and the future Government. And in this civil war the speaker found his community "between the devil and the deep sea."

DR. D'SOUZA PULLED UP.

Dr. Alban D'Souza (Bombay), who opposed the resolution, was pulled up by the President twice for digression and referring to irrelevant matters. He said that the principle of conciliation connoted the existence of two parties and as a measure of earnestness either side must make some genuine advance. He then went on to

(Continued on page 8.)

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SYDNEY MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 13th March, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CAWASJI DORABJI DAVAR of Vile Parle, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land admeasuring 1250 sq. yds. bearing Final Plot Number 97 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile Parle, together with the bungalow, outhouse, privies, compounds and trees standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or the structure thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage possession, partnership, share, sale trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 14th day of March, 1932.

CAJANAN CADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
4557

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned who have been since 13th January, 1932, doing business as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, under the name and style of K.B.H. Karimbaksh and Son will as from this date carry our said business at the said place in the name and style of Haji Mahomed Umar Mahomed Shariff instead of in the said name of K.B.H. Karimbaksh and Sons.

All communication should henceforth be directed to us in the new name of our firm.

Dated 12th March, 1932.

HAJI MAHAMED UMAR,
MOHAMAD SHARIF,
Nawab Masjid St., Bombay 9.
6836.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2395 of 1931.

Messrs. SHA JERUPJI JETHAJI & CO., a firm of Shroffs, carrying on business in Bombay at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

versus

(1) VAJESHANKER SHIVSHANKER, (2) KESHAVLAL SHIVSHANKER and (3) LAXMISHANKER SHIVSHANKER, all of Bombay and Thana Hindu Inhabitants, members of a joint and undivided Hindu Family, carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. VAJESHANKER SHIVSHANKER at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

WARRANT FOR ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT under O XXXVIII r. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting: Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendants are about to dispose of their property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against them, the Court by an Order, dated the 23rd day of December, 1931, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the said Defendants NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendants on or before the 18th day of March, 1932, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,800 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security and WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further Orders of a Judge. AND WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of December, 1931.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. G. DESAI, for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) A. G. DESAI.

The 23rd day of December, 1931.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

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By attachment of the stock-in-trade goods, articles, furniture, safe contents of the safe and all other articles, lying and being in the piece goods shop of the Defendants withinnamed situate at C. P. Tank Road, near Madhav Baug, and belonging to the Defendants subject to the right of the Mortgagees Messrs. Chimnaji Tallockchand and Co., and in their possession.

(Sd.) A. G. D.

23-12-31
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AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MACHINERY AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN THE WORKSHOPS KNOWN AS THE "CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY" AT KHETWADI 10TH LANE.

Under instructions from the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Anant Vasudeo Pranjpe (insolvent) traded as the Central Trading Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 15th March, 1932, at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.), at the said insolvent's Workshop in Rahimtulla Ladak Building at Khetwani 10th Lane, the following machinery and office furniture, etc.:

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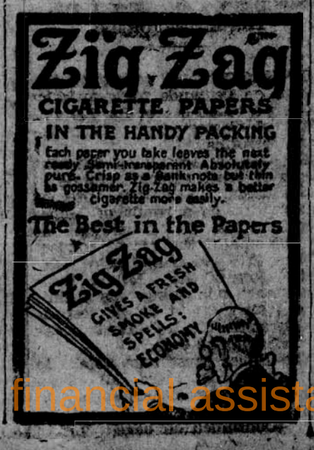

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THE PEDESTRIAN'S ORDEAL

(By "JE SUIS PARTOUT.")

Sir Hugh Cocke, who used to quote Carlyle in the columns of an Anglo-Indian journal in the old days would appear recently to have come under the influence of the ancient Chinese philosophies.

* * * * *

His recent speech in the Assembly confirms this conclusion. I have personally the profoundest reverence for Confucian and other Nirvanic systems of classic Chinese thought; but the progression from old Carlyle's torpid liver to the stoicism of Chinese sages is something spectacular as well as phenomenal.

* * * * *

Sir Hugh spoke, for instance, of conditions in Bombay under the Ordinance "regime" as though you and I and the man round the corner were all Chinese philosophers and not the harassed citizens that we actually are.

* * * * *

Not that I would ever presume to doubt the high and unquestionable truthfulness of the Assembly Knight and our distinguished Carlylean fellow citizen. But those who like myself find life under Ordinance Raj uncomfortable, find this neo-Chinese attitude a little—well, a luxury one can't afford.

* * * * *

Sir Hugh himself, I have no doubt, would have experienced this feeling if he had to turn the corner at Girgaum the other day in the evening when the terminus was a picturesque scene of police "bandobust" with lorryfuls of armed men and Ambulance units in the midst of a nervous atmosphere.

* * * * *

Now, I boast no great courage and would rather confess that the sight of "lathis" and rifles and ambulance stretchers produces a feeling in me that is opposite of that of any real 'bandobust.' If I had any heroic qualities in me, I feel, the hospital smells overpower and wither them.

* * * * *

The best thing to do is to keep away from a 'bandobust' scene. And who can listen to your plea of angelic innocence? The police sepoys who are charged with preserving peace and order are not members of the Western India Liberal Association eternally turning their aerial sets to register the cadences of "sweet reasonableness."

* * * * *

The Director of Information said recently you must not loiter in the streets when picketing is going on; must keep off processions, street-corner crowds; must don't-do-this-that-and-the-other-thing. I obey his orders. I am as peaceful and law-abiding a citizen as Sir Hugh Cocke himself.

* * * * *

But what am I to do if the trouble comes uninvited and the man who was walking at my side suddenly gets hit, is picked up, shoved on to a stretcher, and then into the waiting car? What did he do to deserve the fate of being this 'casualty' that descended on him?

* * * * *

And his fate is every poor pedestrian's. You and I cannot own or hire motor-cars nor can they be loaned out on duly qualified requisition by Sir Hugh or the Director of Information or the theoretical experts of the Home Department.

* * * * *

It is well enough for Sir Hugh to make orations in the Assembly Hall where he is far away from the sight of "lathis" and ambulance volunteers and receive a surfeit of applause while we who have to cross street-corners amidst police 'bandobust' live the uneasy existence of common work-a-day citizens. What has Sir Hugh to say to that?

CHARLIE CHAPLIN TEACHES A GREAT TRUTH

Douglas Fairbanks Pays Tribute To The Philosophy Of Comedy

(BY D. C. SHAH).

I met Douglas Fairbanks, the famous American film-star, when he came to Bombay last year before leaving for Europe.

After a prolonged discussion of some topics connected with the film industry, Douglas sharply turned to me and asked "Have you seen Micky Mouse?"

"Yes," I replied. "It is good fun, and I like its synchronised music, but I think it is frivolous."

"Ah!", he snapped out. "You call it frivolous?"—And he burst into a hearty laugh.

"You see", he said, "Micky Mouse is not frivolous. It has some great truth to teach. Much like Charlie Chaplin."

Douglas paced nervously across his room in the Taj Mahal Hotel. He paused, and came back to where I was seated.

"I'll tell you how," he said, and his clear bright eyes gleamed with a boyish glee.

"Both teach a great truth of life," he went on. "Chaplin, in his baggy trousers and large unshapely shoes, struts along, like a great big man. He slips over a banana peel, coming down on the ground with a thud. Seeing this, we are amused and we laughed.

"But that is not all," he continued. "It brings home to us the vanity of man, how small he is, how futile are his vain-glorious exploits."

"What a philosopher does with his words," he added, "Chaplin does with his acting. Both teach a great truth of human life."

"And so also the tiny Micky Mouse Cartoon. Its antics are amusing, but they point the same moral as Chaplin's comedy."

This tribute of Douglas to Chaplin's art and its significance is of topical interest in view of the fact that Chaplin's famous picture "City Lights" will be seen in Bombay next week.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST TELESCOPE

Under Construction In California

The telescope now building in Pasadena, California, with an object mirror 200 inches in diameter, or nearly twenty feet, will be far the largest in the world. It will make visible a billion and a half of stars, instead of the half-billion now available to the eye. Photography will add millions of others.

With the magnification that can be used with such a powerful light-collector, the moon will be brought within twenty-five miles, and objects on its surface thirty feet apart may be separately distinguished.

Dr. Frederick C. Leonard, of the department of astronomy of the University of California (Los Angeles branch), in a leaflet issued by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (San Francisco) states:—

"The new instrument will be erected, probably in Southern California, under the auspices of the California Institute of Technology, and wil be operated in connection with the Institute and with the co-operation of the astronomers of the Mount Wilson Observatory. Many questions are asked as to what may be expected of such a colossal instrument, and speculations are rife as to how much farther it will enable astronomers to penetrate into the depths of the cosmos."

POWER OF LENS.

The human eye, Professor Leonard notes, may be regarded as small telescope—or better, a diminutive camera—whose lens is about one-third of an inch in diameter. Since the 100-inch telescope is three hundred times as large as the eye, it is 90,000 times as powerful—that is, it will make visible stars 90,000 times as faint as the faintest stars that can be perceived by the eye alone. The 200-inch telescope, on the other hand, which will be 360,000 times as effective as the unaided eye, will literally bring to light stars of the 20½ magnitude. What this means, he proceeds to explain:

"Some idea of this enormous power can be gained from the statement that whereas 175 of the faintest stars that can be seen with the naked eye together send to the earth no more light than is received from a first-magnitude star, more than 63,000,000 of the faintest stars that the 200-inch telescope will be capable of revealing would be required to equal, in light-radiating power, a single first-magnitude star!

"How many stars are visible with the most powerful telescope in the world, and how many more stars may the 200-inch telescope be expected to show? It has been estimated that there are some 560,000,000 stars brighter than the visual limit of the 100-ich Mount Wilson telescope. It is impossible to say exactly how many stars the 200-inch instrument will make visible, but a conservative estimate would place the total number at approximately a billion and a half; that is, this monster telescope may be expected to show about as many stars in heaven as there are people on earth!

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Prize Winners

In Our

Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition

As fourteen persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition, the first, second and third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each receiving Rs. 125/-. Cheques will be sent to them in due course. Their names are as under:—

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(1)
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(2)
ARDESHIR M. LALA, Esq., Dubash Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

(3)
Dr. K. R. NAIR, Malarial Department, HYDERABAD, (Deccan).

(4)
SHIRIN B. CONTRACTOR, Hormuz Mansion, Tardeo, BOMBAY.

(5)
Dr. P. BASU, Principal, Holkar College, INDORE, C.I.

(6)
MAHADEO GOVIND BHALERAO, Esq., Pleader, Post AMALNER, (Dist. E. Khandesh).

(7)
Mrs. NANDGAURI C. LAKHIA, C/o. C. T. Lakhia, Esq., B.A., LL.B Solicitor, Ramchandra Lane, MALAD.

(8)
C. H. SHASTRI, Esq., 10th Road, Shanti Niketan, KHAR (B.B. & C.I. Railway).

(9)
J. E. A. BROWN, Esq., Room 2/4, Mackichan Hall, Near Wilson College, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

(10)
Mrs. SHANTA SHETH, C/o K. V. Sheth, Esq., B.A., LL.B. Vakil, VIJAPUR (North Gujarat).

(11)
RANCHHODLAL DHANJIBHAI PATEL, Esq., Calico Mills, Pay Office, Outside Jamalpur, AHMEDABAD.

(12)
Mr. C. N. DE SA, Esq., GOKAK FALLS, P.O.

(13)
H. R. HANUMANTH RAO, Esq., 1066, Saraswat Building, MATUNGA.

(14)
LILAVATI R. SHAH, 8, Sandhurst Road, Kanji Mansions, BOMBAY, No. 4.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

20 Get Rs. 5. Each

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G. M. KHOTKAR, Esq., B.A. LL.B., Pleader, Choupaty Karanja, AHMEDNAGAR.

(2)
MOHAMED HUSAIN, Esq., 69, McLeod Road, LAHORE (Punjab).

(3)
N. H. DESAI, Esq., Advocate, Sarangpur, Ranchhodjini Pole, AHMEDABAD.

(4)
T. SRI RAMAN, M.A., B.T., HANAMKONDA, Post., Via Kazipet (N.S. Rly.)

(5)
I. K. PONNAPPA, Esq., S. A. Supt., No. 7 Party Survey of India, BANGALORE.

(6)
BABURAO SHINDE, Esq., Church Road, MHOW, C.I.

(7)
Mrs. SEETHALAKSHMI. Out House, Lalit Kunj, 11th Road, KHAR. 21, (B.B. & C.I. Railway.)

(8)
SHANTABEN VIRCHAND, C/o. Virchand J. Sheth, Esq., 110, Master, BHAVAVADAR, (Kathiawar.)

(9)
S. PADMAVATI, C/o. T. Anantha Chariar, Esq., Sub-Judge, RAJAHMUNDRY, (M. & S.M. Rly.)

(10)
Dr. GAJANAN KRISHNA GUPTE, M.B.B.S., PETLAD (Via Anand).

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P. K. S. CHARIS, Esq., M.A., C/o. Post Master, POONA

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J. BOTHERCKERQ, Esq., Union Jack Hotel, SECUNDERABAD.

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B. V. GOKHALE, Esq., Varuntirth Westi, Kolhapur, KOLHAPUR.

(19)
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CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution is as under:—

1. LIBERTY
2. CONTENTMENT.
3. WEALTH.
4. BLESSING.
5. STRENGTH.
6. INDUSTRY.
7. TRADE.
8. POWER.
9. EMPLOYMENT.
10. HAPPINESS.
11. PATRIOTISM.
12. SUCCESS.
13. PROSPERITY.
14. NAVIGATION.
15. SECURITY.
16. FREEDOM.
17. CONFIDENCE.
18. AFFECTION.
19. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.
20. AFFLUENCE.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

First Scientific Monographs To Be Issued Soon

An undated Press Communique, issued from New Delhi, states:—"The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the first issue of 'Agriculture and Livestock in India', when announcing the inauguration of the "Indian Journal of Agricultural Science", also stated that special scientific monographs would be issued from time to time; the first of these monographs will be issued in the course of a few days by the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta. The Fungi of India by Dr. E. J. Butler, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.Sc., M B F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Mycological Institute, Kew, and Dr. G. R. Bisby, Professor of Phytopathology at the University of Manitoba, is the second list of fungi for any considerable part of the overseas British Empire, the first being the Fungi of Manitoba published in 1929.

Other such lists are believed to be under preparation for other parts of the Empire. The present publication not only represents several years' work, but may be said to have begun when Dr. Butler was the first Imerial Mycologist at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa. The records have been obtained from 526 separate papers, not all of which are readily available and no fewer than 2,350 species are mentioned.

"A well-arranged bibliography and Host index and greatly to the value of the book; whilst the list of about 600 synonyms will materially lighten the labours of the user of the book. This monograph represents the first general survey of the fungus flora of India, and will be of the greatest value both to mycologists throughout the world and to all botanists and many other scientific workers in India and the East."

JAHAGIRDARS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Sir Raja Rampal Singh To Preside

This conference will take place on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant in the Convocation Hall of the Delhi University. The Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh has consented to preside. His interest in the cause of education and that of landholders is very well known. He played a very conspicuous part in getting the Lucknow University established in the United Provinces. He has been in the Council of State ever since 1927.

The Reception Committee has resolved to have no delegates' fee. All landholders are, therefore, requested to get their names registered in the conference office, 16 A, Connaught Place, New Delhi and obtain the delegates badges.

SOCIETY PEST MEETS HIS DOOM

Appeal Dismissed: Six Months' Sentence To Stand

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 12.

Mr. Saheb Jada, the Additional Sessions Judge dismissed an appeal the other day in which the appellant had stood convicted, under Sec. 329 of the Baroda Penal Code, and had got six months' rigorous imprisonment.

It transpired that the accused was in the habit of behaving in an indecent manner towards grown up girls attending the Girls' High School. Mrs. Kini a day student of this School complained to her husband Mr. M. P. Kini, who caught the man red-handed, and handed him over Police custody.

The case was well contested before the City Magistrate. The learned Judge complimented both Mr. and Mrs. Kini for the service they had rendered in boldly bringing to book the offender against public morals, and thus saved other ladies molestation.

It is regrettable that the Baroda Police should not have detected these offences which, it now transpires, had been going on for a long time past.

It is hoped that the City Police will gird up their loins in ridding the City of such society pests.

LITERATURE AND CENSORSHIP

W. B. YEATS' SPIRITED DEFENCE OF O'FLAHERTY'S REALISM

The following interview of W. B. Yeats with the Irish Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" makes valuable reading in view of the fact that Mr. Liam O'Flaherty whose latest novel has been banned under the Irish Free State Censorship Act is one of the greatest living Irish writers like James Joyce, James Stephens and Sean O'Casey whose work has won universal admiration.

Mr. Liam O'Flaherty is a master in the literary technique of realism and has published a series of novels which cover the most interesting incidents of the Irish Revolution. Besides a collection of short stories, his published books consist of "The House of Gold", "The Informer", "The Assasin", and other novels of great charm and power.

More than three years ago the "Manchester Guardian" gave me an opportunity of expressing my views on the Censorship Bill when it was first introduced into the Dail. Though I still detest the Act, I admit that some of the worst features in the original bill were removed or softened down by the common sense of the Dail, and I remember gratefully that Mr. De Valera's party, then the Opposition was ever ready to defeat the Government on this issue. As the Board of Censors have administered the law fairly on the whole or as fairly as could be expected, I have not hitherto challenged any of their actions.

UNIQUE WRITER.

The prohibition of Mr. O'Flaherty's "The Puritan" is the prohibition of a novel which may grow into the importance of Maria Edgeworth's "Absentee." Synge began the deepening and intellectualising of the Irish drama, O'Flaherty is the one writer with a great popular gift who has attempted the same for the Irish novel. For anything comparable in power to "The Puritan" I have to go back to certain chapters of John Banim's and to parts in one or two of the longer novels of Carleton, and, unlike Banim and Carleton, O'Flaherty goes deep into the human soul. Indeed, I think that his "The Puritan" is the first Irish novel that has isolated a moment of spiritual tragedy. It is grotesque to call any portion of this novel obscene. Certain degraded persons, men and women, are vividly described that the degradation of the hero may be made real.

CLASSICS AND CENSORSHIP.

But if a novel is to be banned because it contains such persons the Board of Censorship should be logical and ban Tolstoy's "Resurrection." The book is an Irish Tartuffe, and in Moliere's "Tartuffe" a contemporary movement was satirised which nobody thinks about to-day. I think it is probable that if the censors were to examine their consciences they would discover that those consciences were biased by the fact that "The Puritan" in its external superficial aspect is a satire on a movement which has produced the Censorship Board itself. From the point of view of that movement their ban is wild folly for it turns a lamp into a bomb. This book will come secretly into Ireland, go from man to man, as if it belonged to some hidden religion, and if I am right in my belief that it is a great book, it will so travel for generations to come.

SENSITIVE ARTIST.

I am myself, however, most concerned with the fact that the ban may have a very bad effect on O'Flaherty himself. Some years ago he wrote a novel of perhaps equal power, 'The Informer,' and followed it with 'Mr. Gilhooley,' a book more unequal, I think, but magnificent at moments. He found himself generally attacked, and for some years produced nothing but open or disguised politics. When I read 'The Puritan' I said to myself and others O'Flaherty has recovered himself; he has thrown polemics away, for even the external satirical element of this book is a legitimate part of his theme. I make this protest in part that I may assure him that he has the sympathy of every Irish writer and that if he will go on ignoring the attack he will have our gratitude as well. He is a great novelist, and no opposition can prevent him from doing much to mould the next two generations.

ATTACHMENTS AT SIRSI

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, March 12.

Last week saw the commencement of attachment of moveable property in Sirsi Taluka for refusal to pay land-revenue.

The first big attachment was in the house of a person at 'Korlakalti in Sugavi Centre. The Circle Inspector attached copper and brass pots. Crop of paddy was also attached.

At another place rock-oil tin, sweet oil and 'gul' was attached.

At the third place copper pots and a cart and oxen were attached. The person informed the Circle Inspector that the oxen did not belong to the defaulter, but the officer did not believe him.

At Islur, oxen estimated to be worth Rs. 100/- have been assessed at Rs. 22/-.

At Dombesar one person had to pay 0-8-6 together with the one-fourth fine.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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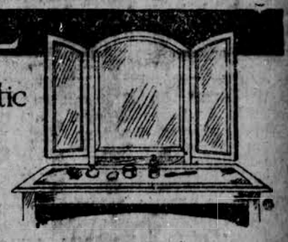

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HOLLYWOOD CONCENTRATES ON BABIES;

Daughter Is Born To Bessie Love

The film colony, where they do everything in a big way, is now concentrating on babies. The latest is a daughter, born to Bessie Love and William B. Hawks.

The screen stars, placing their faith in the defense sponsored by the Actors' Equity in the case of Helen Hayes that a baby is "an act of God", all have fallen into the spirit of the thing. Witness the long list of happy events recently realised or imminently anticipated.

Not the least publicized expectancy is that recently admitted by Gloria Swanson, who is Michael Farmer's wife of some months. And Dolores Costello, otherwise Mrs. John Barrymore, has announced that she expects a playmate soon for her two-year-old daughter.

Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon are the proud parents of a daughter born a few months ago, while Norma Shearer, wife of Irving Thalberg, is telling the neighbours about the cute things her son born last August is saying.

Moreover, a few of the stars are taking a short cut. Not to be denied the love of a youngster for a moment, Wallace Beery adopted an orphan girl not long ago. The girl is the daughter of relatives of his wife and Beery also has undertaken to educate the child's two brothers.—"Chicago Tribune."

REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

The following experts recently met at the League of Nations' Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, under the Chairmanship of Professor Glotz, Member of the Institute de France, to consider what measures could be taken for the correction of passages in school text-books prejudicial to the friendly intercourse of different nations; M. Bjerke, Vice-President of the Swadesh Association of Public Elementary Teachers; Professor Brandt, of Erlangen University, (Germany); M. Casares, Member of the Spanish Academy; M. Piaget, Director of the International Education Bureau; Professor Power, of the University of London; and M. Vignola, Senior Inspector at the Board of Secondary Education, Italy.

These experts, representing various nationalities and interests, succeeded in drawing up several important recommendations which, if adopted by the League of Nations, may be of material assistance in the solution of a delicate problem. The recommendations aim, in particular, at the improvement of the international procedure initiated a few years ago by M. Casares. They provide also for a continuation of the enquiry conducted by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and for the making of suggestions to the appropriate authorities in each country.

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INDO BALM BEST FOR PAINS

CONVERSION IN AEROPLANE

Muslim Elders Deprecate "Stunt"

Moslem leaders in London and Paris yesterday rebuked the English princes, the Dayang Muda of Sarawak, who was received into the Mahommedan faith in an airliner over the Channel.

The Princess went to the Paris mosque yesterday (wires the "Daily Herald" Paris correspondent to that journal in mail week) to pray to Allah for the first time.

PICTURESQUE BACKGROUND.

Sweathed in a spangled green robe, and with a black and gold veil covering her head, she was received by the High Priest, Si Kadur Ben Gabrit.

After remaining there in prayer for a time, she left the mosque for the adjacent restaurant, where although she was denied alcohol (according to the ruling of the Prophet), she tasted kuss-kuss, a typical Eastern dish, for the first time.

The High Priest was very displeased with the publicity permitted by the Princess regarding her aerial conversion..

"I consider the conduct of the Princess to be untimely, and I let her know it," he said.

Lord Headley, president of the British Moslem Society, said:

"I feel that her action is unable to be misconstrued as a desire for notoriety, and even as a freakish departure from good taste."

"To carry out the serious ceremony of conversion in this theatrical manner tends to rob it of much of its religious significance."

IS CHIVALRY DEAD?

When Men Fight Like Dogs

The men of two townships cleared the floor of a dance hall in Amersham late last night and fought a mass battle over a girl, reports the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

Using chairs as weapons the men of Amersham charged up the hall to meet the men of Holmer Green.

The combatants struggled furiously together, clothes were torn and chairs broken.

Some of the women dancers fled in terror. Others tried to separate the fighters. Then someone called in the police.

STORY OF DUEL.

Trouble began after an Amersham man had accused a Holmer Green man of insulting his girl companion.

The two men began to fight. They were separated, but by this time the men of Amersham had formed themselves into one party and the men of Holmer Green into another. And the battle began.

When an armistice had been declared, the two chief combatants decided to meet again this morning and have it out.

But only one turned up at the spot fixed for the meeting, and the feud remains unsettled.

MORE ABOUT FORD'S "BABY"

How Much It Costs

The price of the new "baby" Ford, full details of which have already appeared in the "Daily Herald," is £120, says a correspondent of that journal in mail week.

Production of the new cars, which were seen for the first time at the Ford Motor Show, which opened at the Albert Hall, S. W., yesterday, will begin at the new Dagenham works in two months.

AUSTIN'S INTEREST.

One of the most interested observers at the Albert Hall yesterday was the "father" of the "baby" car, Sir Herbert Austin.

He spent some time examining the new car from every angle, but his comments he kept to himself.

At £120 the Ford comes midway as regards price, between the Austin Seven saloon, costing £118, and the Morris Minor saloon at £122 10s. The two-seated Morris Minor at £100 is the cheapest car on the British market.

In addition to the two-door saloon models of the new Ford, a four-door saloon and a tourer are also to be produced.

Fifty-five miles an hour and 43 miles to the gallon of petrol are claimed for the new car.

ART-CRITICS ALL!

How Epstein Is Admired

Though 40 of the 53 "Illustrations to the Old Testament," by Jacob Epstein, have been sold at 20 guineas apiece, the artist's work was a closed book to many who were admitted to the Redfern Galleries, W., yesterday for their first view of the pictures, says the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

"Epstein is an acquired taste—like caviare," was one verdict.

"Disgusting!" said an elderly woman, as she lowered her lorgnette.

"Entirely deficient in artistic integrity—" an intellectual-looking youth in horn-rimmed spectacles remarked in hollow tones.

Two pretty and fashionably-dressed German girls were thrilled.

"I think Epstein is a great master," said one of them. "Alas, we have no one like him in Germany."

But the crowds came—and stayed.

THE FRENCH WAY IN DEMOCRACY

Rough House Scences In Deputies' Chamber

More than 100 deputies came to blows to-night in one of the most serious fights that have ever occurred in the French Chamber, reports the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

The General Alarm signal was sounded, all the public, Press and diplomatic galleries were cleared, deputies' wives had to leave and the iron gates of the Chamber were closed.

THE WAR CRY.

So violent was the fight that the ushers who tried to separate the deputies were themselves overwhelmed.

Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, had announced that the Socialists would vote against the motion of confidence which M. Tardieu, the Premier, had demanded when General de Saint Just a Nationalist, pointed his finger and yelled: "It is counsel for the German Empire who speaks!"

Half the members of the Socialist Party in the House left their places and rushed across to the Nationalist benches. They were met with blows, and in a second the floor of the House was covered with ferociously fighting couples of Deputies.

SENSATIONAL SCENES.

The Speaker then made the traditional gesture of suspension, putting on his top hat and leaving his place. This had no effect.

The battle lasted for a quarter of an hour, and then the fighting deputies were separated by ushers and the Speaker reopened the session.

This session, one of the most sensational in the French Parliament for many years, was the scene of another incident in the afternoon, when a spectator in the public gallery died from heart failure owing to the excitement of the debate.

The Chamber finally passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 309 votes to 262.

SEX AND CHILD-PSYCHOLOGY

Famous British Biologist's Plea

"Avoid the fig-leaf" declared Professor Sir Arthur Thomson in a lecture on the sex education of the child, at the Ladies' Carlton Club in London yesterday (says the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

Sir Arthur said the great difficulty about teaching children is that grown-ups know practically nothing of what the child thinks.

TOYS FOR RABBITS.

"Our children, too," he said, "are getting farther and farther away from the life of the country with its everyday education of mating and giving birth.

"Pet rabbits are being replaced by Meccano toys; and the children's garden to-day is considered too old-fashioned for words.

"One of the greatest youthful difficulties is due to an absence of clear pictures of what is meant by male and female.

"It is time to be done with reticence, which is an insult. We must avoid all fig-leaf verbiage, and namby-pamby words which have to be unlearned later."

SEX IN MOVIELAND

British Directors View

"You cannot ban sex from films. You cannot keep sex out. It is the basis of all stories, new and old."

That was the reply given yesterday by Mr. Herbert Wilcox, the British film director, to Mr. Edward Shortt, the film censor, who, as reported in the "Daily Herald," threatens to ban sex films.

SEXLESS CINEMA.

"It would be a great pity to have to abolish sex from stories," said Mr. Wilcox to the "Daily Herald", in mail week. "We should not even be able to show 'Romeo and Juliet.'

"The cinema will be labouring under a great handicap if it is not allowed the same freedom as the theatre, literature, and modern thought.

"It is possible to have a sex theme without over-painting, and where the cinema is to become a family institution that is very desirable."

MOHAMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1930.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Secretary and Accountant's Honorarium	1,800 0 0		By Interest on Securities		97,275 14 0
To Accrued Interest Paid on Purchases of Securities	428 5 0				
To Sundry Charges	9 4 0				
To Stamps, Stationery & Printing	0 3 0				
To Auditors Honorarium	50 0 0				
To Balance Being Excess to Income & Expenditure Transferred to Balance Sheet		2,287 12 0			
		94,988 2 0			
	Total Rupees ...	97,275 14 0		Total Rupees ...	97,275 14 0

Examined and found correct.

The interest outstanding on the Securities has not been adjusted, the actual amount of interest received having been only taken into account.

B. P. GHARDA & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants (London)
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 19th December, 1930.

MOHAMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1930.

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital Fund:—			Furniture at cost		100 0 0
Balance on 1st April 1929	10,33,106 4 5		Investments at face value:—		
Add: Securities amounting to Rs. 2,93,000/- received from the Court Receiver	2,93,000 0 0		3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes 1854-55	1,39,300 0 0	
		13,26,106 4 5	3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes 1865	2,13,100 0 0	
Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account		1,52,042 7 0	3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes 1879	25,100 0 0	
Bai Jimbabai Haji Saboo Siddik Memorial Donation		10,803 6 8	3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes 1900-01	1,07,000 0 0	
Due for Auditor's Honorarium		50 0 0	3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes 1842-43	75,000 0 0	
Due For Secretary and Accountant's Honorarium		300 0 0	4 per cent Loans, 1960-70	39,000 0 0	
			5 per cent Income Tax Free Loan 1945-55	1,50,000 0 0	
INCOME & EXPENDITURE:—			3 per cent Loans, 1939-44	1,00,000 0 0	
Balance on 31st March 1929	3,42,162 1 5		5 per cent. Bonds 1933	2,44,000 0 0	
Add: Excess of income over expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1930	94,988 2 0		6 per cent Ten Year Bonds 1932	55,000 0 0	
		4,37,150 3 5	6½ per cent Bombay Government Development Loan 1935	7,86,800 0 0	
					19,14,300 0 0
			Improvement Trust Legal Charges Deposit		500 0 0
			Cash with the Imperial Bank of India		12,057 5 6
	Total Rupees ...	19,26,957 5 6		Total Rupees ...	19,26,957 5 6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers and in our opinion it exhibits a true and correct view of the states of affairs of the Institution according to the best of our information and explanations given to us as shown by the books of the Institution.

We have verified the Bank Balance on 31st March 1930, as shown in the above Balance Sheet with the certificate of the Bank and investments appearing in the said Balance Sheet have been verified by certificates obtained from the Imperial Bank of India for Rs. 17,69,300/- and from Mr. A. M. Kajiji, a Trustee of the Institution, for Rs. 1,25,000/- and by deposit receipt dated 29th November 1926 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for Rs. 20,000/-

B. P. GHARDA & Co.,
(Incorporated Accountant, (London).
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 19th December, 1930.

MOHAMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1931.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Secretary and Accountant's Honorarium		600 0 0	By Interest on Securities Accrued but not realized		98,736 10 0
To Auditors Honorarium		50 0 0			
To Stamps, Stationery & Printing		101 9 6			
To Amount Transferred to Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account (Further Depreciation in Market Value of Securities.) —		36,300 11 0			
To Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet		61,684 5 6			
	Total Rupees ...	98,736 10 0		Total Rupees ..	98,736 10 0

Examined and found correct.

B. P. GHARDA & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants (London),
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 28th September, 1931

MOHAMED HAJI SABOO SIDDIK INSTITUTION.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931.

CAPITAL & LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	PROPERTY & ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital Fund:—		13,26,106 4 5	Furniture at cost		100 0 0
			Investments at face value:—		
Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account		1,88,343 2 0	3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes 1854-55	1,35,300 0 0	
Bai Jimbabai Haji Saboo Siddik Memorial Donation		10,803 6 8	3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes 1865	2,54,100 0 0	
LIABILITIES:—			3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes 1879	25,100 0 0	
			3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes 1900-01	70,000 0 0	
For Secretary's Honorarium. (From 1st Dec. 1928 to 31st March 1931)	1,400 0 0		3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes 1842-43	75,000 0 0	
			4 per cent Government Promissory Notes 1960-70	39,000 0 0	
For Auditor's Honorarium	100 0 0		5 per cent Income Tax Free Loan 1945-55	1,50,000 0 0	
For Stamps, Stationery & Printing	101 8 6		5 per cent Loan, 1939-44	1,00,000 0 0	
		1,601 8 6	5 per cent Bonds 1933	2,44,000 0 0	
			6 per cent Ten Year Bonds 1932	55,000 0 0	
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT:—			6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan	7,86,800 0 0	
					19,14,300 0 0
Balance on 1st April 1930	4,37,150 3 5		Improvement Trust Legal Charges Deposit		500 0 0
Add: Excess of income over expenditure for the year	61,684 5 6		Interest on Securities Account		98,736 10 0
		4,98,834 8 11	Cash with the Imperial Bank of India		12,057 4 6
	Total Rupees ...	20,25,693 14 6		Total Rupees ...	20,25,693 14 6

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers and in our opinion it exhibits a true and correct view of the states of affairs of the Institution according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Institution.

We have verified the Investments and the Cash Balance at the Imperial Bank of India, with the Certificates and original Documents.

(Sd.) B. P. GHARDA & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants (London.)
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 28th September, 1931.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Indian Franchise Committee. Town Hall, 10 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, Club Building, 6-30 p.m. Extraordinary general meeting, 7 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon. Selection of Gramophone Records: 9-30 p.m. Light Music by Master Vasant.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASHRAM:—To-day (Tuesday) a lecture will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Industrial Welfare and The Mill worker" by Miss F. E. Hawkins.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Clan Line steamer "Clan Mackellar" left Liverpool on the morning of the 12th instant.

Steamer "Clan Maciver" left Liverpool on the morning of the 12th.

ENGLISH MAILS: The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 6 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15 .. instant.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The Secretary of the Andhra Mahasabha writes:—

A central organisation of Andhras of the Presidency has been formed in Bombay, called the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha.

It had been urged in the past from time to time by the Telugu Sammelan, the Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference, and some other individual organisations that the interests of the community had not been adequately attended to both by the University of Bombay and the City Municipal Corporation in the matter of recognition of Telugu language, but it is now hoped that the interests of the community will be better looked after by this representative central organisation.

A Committee of 15 members has been elected to conduct the institution. It has also been resolved to open a library, reading room and games for which a site is being secured near the premises at Dave Building, Dadar.

STOP PRESS

IRISH SWEEP DRAW
SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON, Mar. 14.

Following is the result of the Irish Sweep draw:—

Prince Cherry A.Z-72136, "Sixteen shareholders" c/o Tharrawaddy Flotilla Company, Pakokku.

Inversa EL-70932 "Kozarga" Myaukkon quarter, Kyaukme North Shan.

Wrotham E. C. 65450 "Master Shwehla" East Road, Paungde Burma.

Annandale E. P-49026 Ritnageria Talawakelle.

Inversa E. M.-69260 Irene W. M. F. Marawila.

Aruntius E. E. "Lucky Seven" Anderawatta Nugegodia.—Reuter.

HITLER'S "WAR CHY"

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Berlin—"No half measures now" is the battle-cry which Hitler is sounding from his head-quarters at Munich calling on his supporters to rally for the second electoral fight. To intensify the attack on the Catholic supporters of Hindenburg and the Communists he has summoned a war council of all his aides de camp. Hindenburg has formally accepted candidature for the second ballot. Thaelmann also intends to test his luck again. Consequently there is no chance of Communist sympathisers helping in the defeat of Hindenburg by voting for Hitler but it is expected that Duesterberg will withdraw. In order to save time and money it is possible that the Prussian general election may be held on 10th April simultaneously with the Presidential election instead of on the 17th April as originally fixed.—Reuter.

WIDOW TO GET RS. 50,000.

Executor Of Husband's Will To Pay Maintenance

PARTIES COME TO SETTLEMENT IN HIGH COURT

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza disposed of on Monday at the Bombay High Court an appeal filed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, executor of the will of Puranmal Guljl Shinghanee, against the decision of Mr. Justice Lavar, who passed a decree for Rs. 1,02,000 in favour of the respondent Krishnabai, widow of P.G. Shinghanee, (who died on December 20, 1923) towards her maintenance at the uniform rate of Rs. 1,250 from March, 1922.

Sir J.B. Kanga, the Advocate General with Mr. Mehta and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant, while Mr. F.S. Talyerkhan with Mr. M.R. Jayakar and Mr. Lalji Gokuldas for the respondent.

Krishnabai, the original plaintiff, was married to P.G. Shinghanee in the year 1900. They lived together at Matunga till 1905 and then went to live at Walkeshwar. Since 1922 the husband lived alone at Matunga till his death in 1923, while the wife continued to live at Walkeshwar.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

Cause of action arose from the wife's demand for a separate maintenance in accordance with her status in society. The husband offered Rs. 500 per month, which the wife refused, and filed a suit against her husband in 1925 at the High Court. The suit was first heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar and then by Mr. Justice Davar, who, on evidence, decreed a sum of Rs. 1,02,000 in favour of the plaintiff towards her maintenance at the uniform rate of Rs. 1,250 per month from March 1922.

Aggrieved by this decision Mr. F.E. Dinshah, the executor of the will, preferred an appeal.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

After counsel for the appellant had concluded his arguments, and just when counsel for the respondent had commenced a proposal was made to stop arguments in order to arrive at a settlement.

Within half an hour the settlement was reached, and consequently their Lordships passed a consent decree for Rs. 50,000 in favour of the respondent and ordered costs of both the parties to be paid from the estate.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

	New York, March 14.
Previous closing rate	6.98
To-day's opening rate	6.94
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.86
Difference	—.12
Broach expectations	Rs. 210.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

	Liverpool, March 14.
Previous closing rate	5.19
To-day's opening rate	5.18
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.20
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, March 14.
Silver Ready	18-7/16
Higher	+ 4 as.
Silver Forward	18-2/16
Higher	+ 4 as.

Market:—India and China bought

BOMBAY MARKET.

	Bombay, March 14.
Silver Spot	56-12-0
Silver Fagan	56-14-0
Gold Spot	27-12-0
Gold Fagan	27-13-0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, March 14.
Previous closing	3.62-1/2
To-day's closing	3.62-5/8
Difference	+ 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, March 14.
Previous closing	3.62-1/2
To-day's opening	3.60-1/2
To-day's closing	3.63-1/8
Difference	+ 3/8

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AGAINST MERCHANTS

Move To Restore Cotton Trade To Normal Conditions

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.

In connection with the letters addressed by Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary to the Finance Department, to prominent cotton merchants in the city to the Cotton Brokers Association and the Cotton Merchants and Mukadams Association, the Associated Press understands that the Finance Department, Government of Bombay, is in communication with the East India Cotton Association regarding the action to be taken to restore cotton trade in Bombay to normal conditions.—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMITTED

Policeman Transported For Life

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield commuted on Monday the sentence of death to that of transportation for life, when the case in which Bechar Mathur, a police constable, was convicted on a charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of Nadiad, came up for confirmation, and appeal at the Bombay High Court.

At the Sessions Court three more accused were put for trial along with the appellant. The first two accused were brothers, so also the last two accused. The mother of the former had married the brother of the latter by Natra (second marriage) about 20 years back, and since then for some time these four accused were living together. About four years' previous to the incident, the field belonging to the last two accused was forfeited by the Government and the deceased Babar Bogha and his brother had purchased it. The demand for return of the field was refused unless the purchase money was paid. Four days' prior to the offence of murder, the accused had an altercation with the deceased, but the matter was decided by a panch, who ordered the accused to pass a writing to the deceased saying that they would not molest him any further. On July 24, 1931 the four accused armed with 'dharias' went to the hut of the deceased. From words they came to blows. The first accused gave two blows with a 'dharia' on the head of the deceased, fracturing the skull and one on the shoulder, as a result of which the deceased fell down. Those who came to his rescue, were also assaulted. On information, the sub-inspector made necessary investigation and arrested the accused.

All the assessors were of opinion that all the accused were guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge, agreeing as regards the first accused, convicted and sentenced him to death. As regards the other three accused, the Judge disagreed with the opinion of the assessors and passed a sentence of seven years, three months and one month on the second, third and fourth accused respectively.

Aggrieved by this decision, the first accused appealed.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, commuted the capital sentence as stated above on the ground that the quarrel was sudden and the accused had dealt a blow in a heat of passion. Further he did not take undue advantage or did not act in an unusually cruel manner.

Mr. B. G. Thakor appeared for the appellant.

TYPIST CONVICTED FOR FABRICATING EVIDENCE

Appeals To High Court

Judgment was reserved by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee at the Bombay High Court on Monday in an appeal filed by Ambarnath Atmaram Karde, a typist, against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the appellant on a charge of intentionally fabricating false evidence and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default six months' further imprisonment.

On the complaint lodged by the Prothonotary under direction of the Bombay High Court, three accused were charged with intentionally fabricating false evidence and giving false evidence in a partnership suit before Mr. Justice Wadia. Baburao and Arjun were hauled up and convicted. The trial of Karde, the third accused, could not take place simultaneously, as he was out of Bombay at that time. Therefore he was separately tried and convicted. The sentence assed on all the three accused is the same.

ACQUITTED OF DACOITY

At the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield delivered a judgment on Monday in an appeal filed by six persons who were convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, for attempting to commit dacoity, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that on July 28, 1931 the complainant and his two sons left the village for work in the field. They saw some persons sitting in a peepal tree. When questioned they assaulted the complainant and began to take away bullocks. When pursued they left off the bullocks and ploughs that they were carrying. On information, the police patel arrested the accused.

The four assessors found one accused 'guilty' and the rest 'not guilty'.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing convicted and sentenced them to various terms. The accused, who was found 'guilty' by the assessors, was sentenced to seven years.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, acquitted all the accused.

Mr. G. N. Thakor with Mr. B. G. Thaker appeared for the appellants, while the Government Pleader for the Crown.

INQUEST ON MAHIM FACTORY ACCIDENT VICTIMS POSTPONED

Fellow Workers Relate Tragic Story

A graphic description of the tragic accident that occured in the Turkey Red Works at Mahim on last Saturday resulting in the death of four workmen and injuries to about a dozen, others was given by the witness examined before the City Coroner when an inquest over the dead bodies was held on Monday.

The names of the dead persons were:—Hasantoo Jagtoo, Bajirao Kondiba, Mahadeo Sail and Devakali Badal. The first three died on the spot while the last named died in the K. E. M. Hospital shortly after admission.

Eleven more persons including two women who were injured on the occasion are still lying in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Giving evidence before the Coroner one Hindu workmen who was on the ground floor of the building at the time of the accident stated that all of a sudden he heard a terrific noise accompanied by the hiss of escaping steam. For a while he was blinded on account of the steam but he soon recovered and ran out of the premises. On coming out he saw pieces of broken timber and flooring hurled from the first floor above the boiler, through the second floor and through the roof. A few seconds passed and there was a terrible crash of falling debris under which many workmen were buried.

An alarm was raised and the police and Fire Brigade were summoned, but before they arrived some of the workers who had succeeded in escaping ventured to go into the ruins to find out what had happened to their companions. They found the bodies of three men who had met with an instantaneous death while a fourth man was found on the top of a portion of the roof which was till then intact. This man died shortly after.

Another witness who was also a workman and was descending in a lift at the time of the accident stated that the building began a collapse suddenly. He was struck on the head by something. As soon as the lift reached the ground floor he rushed out.

The Coroner postponed the inquest till March 30, as the report of the Government expert was necessary. Besides Deputy Inspector Taylor of the Mahim Police Station had also applied for time as the police were still conducting inquiries in the matter.

BLAZE IN CITY COTTON MILLS

About Rs. 15,000 Damages

Damage to the extent of Rs. 15,000 was caused to the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Spinning and Weaving Mills situate at Tulsi Pipe Road on Monday morning on account of a fire which broke out in the spinning department of the Mills.

An alarm was raised and several fire engines from Byculla, Dadar and other stations rushed to the scene and with the help of mill workers put down the fire in half an hour. Damage which is estimated at Rs. 15,000 was however caused to cotton bales, bobbins and other machinery. The building and its contents are insured.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons are the Agents of the Mill.

BIG THEFT IN POONA

Family Culprit Confesses To Crime

POONA, Mar. 14.

A theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash took place on Sunday evening in the house of a Government pensioner named Papaya Yellappa living in Kamatipura. The complainant reportyed the matter to the police immediately on his return home at 8 p.m. and Police Inspector C. G. Foreman and Sub-Inspector Mali took up the investigation without delay. Hearing that the complainant's two sons had been to a cinema with the younger of two nephews the police sent for the elder nephew and questioned him. The latter is reported to have confessed to the crime. A search of their house in the city led to the property being recovered. It was buried in a back yard and part of the cash was hidden in an old clock.A. P.

"END THE WAR WITH CONGRESS"

(Continued from page 1).

read the statement made by the Prime Minister at the Round Table Conference, and said that the Government had gone to a greater extent in the matter of conciliation

NOT PRUDENT TO CRITICISE GOVERNMENT.

Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole (nominated) praised the policy of the Government and remarked that the Governor was a true statesman. He said this knowing that it was very risky in these days to speak against Government.

A Voice: Why?

Mr. Bole: You may ask this question to the merchants.

Mr. L.R. Gokhale (Poona City) in supporting the resolution said that it was an attempt to bring about a Conference of leaders of various parties who had no opportunity to meet. For instance, there was no one in the House who could speak on behalf of the Congress.

A Member: You are there.

Mr. Gokhale: If I were a Congressman, I would not have been here. They (Congressmen) have no place in this Hon. House.

The speaker declared that the Congress was the most powerful element in this country. It was not confined to any community. Everywhere the Congress had taken a firm hold on the minds of all sections of people. Every community whether Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians or Parsis, was convinced that the Congress was fighting for the rights and privileges of the people. The speaker repudiated the suggestion that Congress leaders were dominated by considerations of personal gain. In conclusion he said that unless the Ordinances were withdrawn there could be no peace.

Rao Bahadur Kale in replying to the debate reiterated that the new Constitution could never be worked without the co-operation of the Congress.

GENERAL MEMBER SPEAKS.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member, twitted the House by saying that so many divergent views had been expressed by the members that it would not be desirable to pass the motion. No one wished more fervently than Government, he said, that there should be a calm and peaceful atmosphere. Government wanted peace for all time. It was far from truth that Government wanted to govern by Ordinances. He thought that it would not be prudent to convene the proposed Conference. The British Government had pledged to grant self-government to India, and the principle that they were to have responsibility in the Centre and Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces had been conceded.

He doubted the utility of the resolution because the Civil Disobedience movement was not a provincial movement and all-India leaders alone could deal with it.

The resolution was carried to a division, and was declared lost, 21 voting for the resolution and 29 against. The official members did not vote.

The Council also passed the following resolution moved by Rao Bahadur D.R. Patil:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government in England through His Excellency the Governor General in Council that it is the emphatic opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council that in the contemplated devision of the Government of India Act by the British Parliament after the deliberations of the Round Table Conference are over, due provision be made for adequate representation of the rural areas on the Local Legislature of the Province of Bombay and that the rural franchise be so lowered and the number of seats for the constituencies be so increased as to carry out the aforesaid objects."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday 2 P.M.

IRISH SWEEP HORSES TO BE DRAWN TO-DAY

2,239 Thousand Sterling Available For Distribution

LONDON, March 14.

Fortune seekers' hopes are focussed on Dublin where the great three-day draw for the Irish Sweep on the Grand National has begun. 2,239 thousand sterling are available for distribution divided into 22 units of 100 thousand sterling each in which the first, second and third prizes are 30,000, 15,000 and 10,000 respectively. 48 unplaced horses will get 729 each. There are also 100 cash prizes of 100 sterling each. There will also be ten residual cash prizes of 4,000 each. The total subscriptions are 3,365 thousand sterling of which the Irish Hospitals will receive 841 thousand only. Horses will be drawn to-day.—Reuter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Thackeray To Ride The Favourite

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Mar. 14.

Following are the Grand National probables with their jockeys:—

Gregalach (Thackeray)
Shaun Goilin (Williams)
Grakle (Fawous)
Coup De Chapeau (G. Wilson)
Inverse (Lyall)
Heartbreak Hill (O'Grady)
Vinicole (Morgan)
Sea Soldier (L. Wilson)
Apostasy (Parvin)
Holmes (Beechener)
Theras (Owen)
Alike (Escott)
Annandale (Stott)
Nearest (T. McCarthy)
Merriment Four (Lord Haddington)
Glangesia (Turner)
Ottawa (Leader)
Hank (McKeever)
Possible (Cullinan)
Egremont (Paget)
Aruntius (McCann)
Aspirant (Sir P. Lawson)
Gibus (Redmond)
Pelorus Jack (Fanshawe)
The Ace Second (Maxwell)
Tamasha (Elliott)
Quite Calm (Gurney)
Red Lynch (Goode)
Dusty Foot (Speck)
Forbra (Hamey)
K. C. B. (Mason)
De La Rue (Kidney)
Harewood (Warden)
Tootenhill (R. McCarthy)
Great Span (Hardy)
Prince Cherry (Isaac)
Ruddyman (Brown)
Evolution (...)

—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Rockfort Union Go Down

Another disappointing day's hockey was witnessed to-day, when the Hindu Young Sports lost to Byculla Rovers by two goals to nil. It was a very dull affair, both the teams taking it very easy for the first 20 minutes. The Rovers then livened the pace a little and scored two goals in quick succession. D'Monte and Simon being the responsible men. At the interval the score stood at 2-0.

There was no further scoring after the interval. The Rovers choosing to play on the safe side.

The sides:—

BYCULLA ROVERS:—Leo: Gabriel, Ernie; Frias, Noronha, Marian; Farmon, Celestian, D'Monte, Simon; Willie.

HINDU YOUNG SPORTS:—Ajinkya: Gorakshakar, Deshpande; Golwalkar, Palnitkar; Rane, Kothare, Dhumatkar, Vaidya, Kothare G.

Referees: Fidgett and Mackenzie.

Result:

BYCULLA ROVERS 2 goals
HINDU YOUNG SPORTS Nil

ROCKFORD UNION VS. NO. 3 FIELD G. A. F. I.

The second game of the day was a great improvement on the first. From the beginning the Field company meant business and set a very fast pace. The Rockforts, though, were a hard lot to beat, and in spite of the very good stick-work of the company forwards, among whom Brown stood out prominently, there was no scoring in the first half.

The first goal came through Brown, only ten minutes before the close. The Rockforts now showed signs of fatigue and at the end were a well beaten side by four goals.

The side:—

NO. 3 FIELD CO. A.F.I.:—Millard: Hugh, F. Falmis; D. Falmis, Murphy, Thomas: Wilson, Price, Gidney, Brown, Ford.

ROCKFORT UNION:—Willie; Tonny, Domnic, Menezes, Albino, Johnny: Fellis, Mendoca, Ferns, Valentine, Simon.

Referees:—Crossbigh and Hibbert.

Result.

NO 3 FIELD CO. A F.I. 4 goals.
ROCKFORT UNION Nil

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4 p.m. Salsette Blues vs. St. Andrews School.

5-30 p.m. Ralli Bros. Sports vs. Bombay City Police.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1932.

SEARCH FOR SELF-RESPECT

The attitude of the Geneva League is now believed to be "self-respecting" in quarters which are ready to boost it on all possible occasions. So long as the League Council continued to behave in a manner which in the eyes of the whole world,—except the two impenitent Powers willing to ignore Japan's military advance into Chinese territory—exhibited the utter inability of this body to compel Japan to listen to reason, this adulation of the League had ceased. The French and British Imperialist journals averred that all that was necessary for the League Council to do was to "reaffirm the fundamental principles of the League" without, of course, making a reference to the "merits of the Sino-Japanese dispute."

JAPAN KEEPS BUSY.

While the Geneva Elders busied themselves with their calm deliberations over "fundamental principles," Japan pursued a policy which had nothing of "calmness" about it. She grabbed Manchuria. She advanced right up to Shanghai and when Japanese shells began to make their dangerous and unwelcome entry into the Foreign Settlements, the Powers woke up and the League Assembly seriously took up the question of compelling Japan to behave herself. The threat given to her in the Assembly's resolution of Thursday last that Article 16 of the League Covenant with attendant sanctions will be applied against her, if she does not consent to a settlement of the dispute through international arbitration, has, however, had no immediate effect on Japanese policy.

GOOD BUT BELATED.

But this declaration of a mere threat has evidently satisfied the "Times." It discovers in the Assembly's resolution "dignity and good sense." There are critics of the methods pursued at Geneva who can justly remark that the "good sense" is considerably belated. The "Times" further observes: "Self-respect demanded that the League should restate in unambiguous terms that it provides the machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, that Article 10, properly observed, safeguards all countries against aggression and that no change effected in disregard of it ought to be considered valid."

SEARCH NOT COMPLETE.

It is comforting to learn that the League after a long search has discovered the quality of self-respect. But the search does not yet seem to be adequate. Is the League willing to be satisfied with the pathetically meagre exhibition of self-respect which it has only recently acquired? Japan laughs at Article 10, Article 15 and shows by her conduct after the threat of Article 16 being likely to be applied to her, that she expects to win at Geneva by playing the big Powers against the smaller fry. She knows it will be long before the threat is put into effect.

CHINESE KNOW BETTER.

Tokyo is so little concerned about what they say in Geneva that in official quarters there it is maintained that the "formation of a Manchurian State has changed the whole situation" and that as the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, euphemistically described as "protection" of the "United States of Manchuria", is a settled act "the retention of troops" there is necessary to ensure order." But the Chinese population in Manchuria, as the revolt near Blagoveshchensk indicates, is not likely to accept the "protection" and the formation of a new State, which the Nanking Government has branded "an unlawful association." M. Sato declares at Geneva that Japan has "no territorial ambitions against any other member of the League" and is indignant that Article 15 which provides penalties against such "ambitious" should be applied to his country. The Chinese know better. Is the League still in such a comatose condition that in its helplessness it must let China down?

An Unsatisfactory Report

The report of the Murphy Court of Enquiry, constituted last year to investigate the grievances created by wholesale retrenchment on Indian Railways will not afford much satisfaction to the thousands of aggrieved railwaymen. The Court was appointed in August last under the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 and was composed of Mr. Justice Murphy, Dr. Syed Ross Masood and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Shastri. The main terms of reference were whether the sudden retrenchment of about 40,000 railwaymen was effected equitably, and whether there was victimisation or favouritism in discharging establishments, and if so, whether this could have been avoided and how. Of the 40,000 and odd men who were discharged or demoted, only 600 were examined by the Court, which recommends that only about 80 men should be reinstated and that the grievances of 70 others should be re-examined by the Railway administrations.

The Court deliberately ruled out full individual inquiries into cases of victimisation and favouritism. And in defence of this omission they remark:

"After all the two important purposes to be served are rectification of errors in the present retrenchment and suggestions for the avoidance of such errors for the future and we can make recommendations under both heads without undertaking the arduous and unnecessary task of pronouncing upon the character of the motives of those who in our opinion should be restored as also of those whose cases require in our opinion re-examination."

It seems obvious, however that if the Court had made fuller individual inquiries, more errors might have been detected and many more men might have been found worthy of reinstatement.

As regards the general errors in effecting retrenchment, apart from the individual victims of such errors, the Court has found that the method of retrenchment was in several cases unsatisfactory, that Unions were not consulted before retrenchment was decided upon, and that Railway administrations often failed to carry out the instructions of the Railway Board. The Court accordingly recommends that where block retrenchment involving hundreds and thousands of men is ordered, Unions should be consulted and that as a safeguard against charges of victimisation and favouritism, a single clearly defined ground for discharge, namely, that of shortness of service should be the rule instead of the vague though plausible test of inefficiency and least inefficiency, which opens the door to victimisation and favouritism and involves hardship to many. The Court also recommends that a Committee should be constituted by each Railway administration to lay down orders about equitable retrenchment and that an appeal should lie to such a Committee. These are good and workable suggestions as far as they go and will, we hope, be duly followed by Railway administrations in the future. We hope, too, that in accordance with the spirit of the recommendation of the Court the Railway authorities will reconsider the cases not only of the men specifically named by the Court but of all those discharged men who have long been in service.

The findings of the Court constitute a formidable document which cannot be dealt with in a brief article but speaking generally the impression that it leaves as we said at the outset, is unsatisfactory in that it has not achieved the results that were hoped for when it was appointed and in some respects it has evaded the issues it was commissioned to investigate and decide. Whatever the difficulty that the Court may have found in facing some of these issues and deciding others, the feeling in the Unions and we think it is true to say, among the general public is that retrenchment of a sweeping character was effected in a ruthless way which involved much victimisation and hardship. The chief contention of the Unions was that these sweeping retrenchments were not necessary and, could have, been avoided. But questions of policy and that of the necessity for these retrenchments were expressly excluded from the cognizance of the Court. The inquiry was thus shorn of the one condition that would have afforded material for judging the question chiefly at issue between the Unions and the administrations. We presume that the executive of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will in due course issue a statement expressing their views on the Report, so further comment may be deferred until these are available.

KREUGER CRASH

Since the crisis of last autumn there has been no more momentous happening in world finance than the sensational suicide of M. Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish multi-millionaire, who was known all over the world as the Match King. If anyone ever deserved the appellation of the Napoleon of Finance it was this amazing man, who not only organised a combine which controlled 80 per cent. of the world's match production but, in the process of acquiring controlling interests all over the world for his match business acquired almost controlling interests in gavernments and a world influence in finance that has only been paralleled in the past by the Rothschilds.

Rothchilds at one time held Europe in the hollow of their hand but Kreuger extended his octopus tentacles to the New World on one side and the Far East on the other. He swallowed up the match industry of Japan, formed a gigantic corporation in the United States, collared the match monopolies and financed in return governments in South America and even lent vast sums to the French Government. Long before that he had acquired the control of the industry in Britain and most other European countries. This is the man who has suddenly shot himself in a Paris flat and shaken the financial security of half-a-dozen countries by his death. Sweden we are told has stood the shock with stoic calm. She needs to steel herself against the shock. But the calamity will shock the financial markets of half-the-world.

Curiously enough, India, the easy prey of so many invading enterprises, was one of the few countries in the world which continued to put up a fight against the Swedish octopus, though how long the unequal struggle of the nascent indigenous industry could last in the absence of adequate protection by Government has been doubtful. One by one Indian manufacturers have been squeezed out of existence or made terms with the Combine and only a few remain to keep up a manful fight. It remains to be seen how the Western India Match Company, the off-shoot of the Swedish Match Combine, will be affected by a financial crisis that has been grave enough to drive the man who built up the fortunes of the parent concern to suicide. It may be that M. Kreuger's troubles were personal to himself and his firm and that the Swedish Match Combine's financial interests are too strongly entrenched and protected against the effect of disasters to M. Kreuger and his firm to be seriously affected. And its ramifications are so numerous and its various state connections so strong that it would be obviously to the interest of many governments to come to its assistance if assistance were necessary. But for the present we are in the dark as to the area over which the disaster, which is obviously very grave, is spread or is likely to spread in the near future.

A FATEFUL ELECTION

The German Press featured prominently in mail week "an appeal to the nation" by Marshall Von Hindenburg who decided, in spite of his advanced age, to stand for re-election and, as the latest results of the poll signify, stands a good chance of ultimately winning a victory. In that appeal the veteran Marshall declared: "Conscious of my responsibility for the destiny of our Fatherland, have I after anxious thought, decided to offer myself for re-election ..... Were I elected, I will, with all the powers that still remain endowed to me, serve my country faithfully and with the experience it has been my privilege to attain, so that in her external relations she obtains the justice she demands, and in domestic affairs she secures unity and peaceful reconstruction." "If I am not elected," Hindenburg proceeds to observe, "I shall be spared the reproach that I left my post of duty when my country was in her hour of peril."

The voting shows that the appeal has had a great effect. Catholics prayed for the Grand Old Man's success, a large number of women voters, though the close-cropped moustache of Herr Hitler wins feminine admiration, elected to decided that placid age should be preferred to turbulent youth in a presidential election. As was expected, in the rural areas, stricken with economic depression and acute unemployment, the Hitlerites had a larger measure of success. In the towns the bourgeois elements have voted solidly for Hindenburg. There may be need for second ballot but the great probability is that Hindenburg will be the victor.

BRIAND AND THE FRENCH SPIRIT

Idealist Who Worked For His Country's Supremacy

(BY "WAYFARER".)

The death of Aristide Briand is being mourned by a grateful nation which he served with a single-hearted loyalty and sustained devotion and the international tribute to the genius and greatness of one of the most celebrated European statesmen is still pouring into Paris.

DEATH AND DECORUM.

This is as it should be and it is impossible to deny that France's, if not Europe's, loss is certainly greater at this moment then it could have been at any other time although the French mourning is a spontaneous act characteristic of the Latin sensibility, uninfluenced by any selfish motive. Death imposes on us certain things symbolised by external decorum and we stand with the head uncovered to honour the departed and think and say only kind things of the dead man or woman. It is a graceful act. But Death also demands that we really honour the dead by being "just" to the deceased as best we could, because, as I believe, only the gods are just and men hate truth. But we can at least try to understand the personality of the dead man and try to interpret it in terms of the environment in which he lived and worked.

"IDEALISTE MANQUE."

Briand, then, appears to me to be a typical yet unique son of the France we are familiar with. He is typical in so far as he shared the vision of a dominant, nationalistic France with other Frenchmen while yet intriguing the European imagination with the fantastic United States of Europe, a kind of All Souls' Paradise offered for the price of a wax-arm of Our Lady. And he was unique because, in the sphere of his work, he brought into play all the qualities he possessed in the service of his ideals. Briand is a national hero. But what is a nation, or, at any rate, one like France? As a matter of fact, there is a minority in France—and like all minorities, as the great Ibsen said, it is perhaps always right—which speaks of Briand with impersonal but intense hatred as the late Socialist who deserted the noble cause of idealism and joined the militarist-nationalist ranks of the greatest Imperialist European power. He was a great man, the pathetic Left assert, but, also, his greatness cost the world idealism a cruel price.

BRIAND'S NATIONALISM.

Such an indictment, it seems to me, is based on a general egocentric fallacy in which the idealists always fall. Briand's greatness remains: and his critics are right in condemning him. But his personality as French diplomat is to be interpreted in terms of the individuality of France. To her he owes his greatness and to her alone he was responsible. That France is not a Roussian's land, nor the theatre of a historic and brilliant Republican but the land of a modern bourgeois, an industrial nation moving in the orbit of capitalist colonial supremacy. In 1910 Briand did what Ramsay MacDonald did yesterday and his subsequent career was a record of that newly discovered or, perhaps evolved, personality. He identified himself with the aims of his country and France's destiny was his own. His success is easily explained by this important process and we can best honour his memory by acknowledging this fact.

FRENCH PEACE

So his life-work fits in the scheme of France's ambition and his "pacifism" has a definite relationship to the policy which modern France has been pursuing. It is, thus, no secret that Briand's pan-European federation embodied a direct onslaught on the menace of the U.S.S.R. to all capitalist powers in Europe and the peace for which he worked with all his gifts and experience was French peace—a peace based on France's supremacy in leadership. France is a great colonial power and the French are quite frank in showing off the role they believe their nation is destined to play. They talk of the greatest empire after the Romans and it is not the British Empire, which is assumed to have completed the cycle of its career, but their own. The War made France's fortune and the architecture of Briandean "peace" is built on its foundation. His vision saw the unaccomplished glories of the new France. But he was a realist as well and outlined a protectionist-pacifist French foreign policy while the country showed signs of the inevitable effect of world conditions. His death is an act undoubtedly of some cruel destiny. And France has lost a great patriot and a greater leader.

Notes of the Day

De Valera's Example.

Higher officials in India, including the Viceroy and the Governors, may usefully learn a lesson in self-denial from the Irish President, Mr. De Valera who has voluntarily decided to reduce his salary from £2,500 sterling to £1,000 sterling. It is a substantial cut indeed in a salary none too high and may well be contrasted with the nominal ten per cent. cut accepted by the higher officials in India, who can easily afford to accept bigger cuts. The salaries of the Viceroy and the Governors in particular are unconscionably high and may well be reduced by 50 per cent. We suggest that Indian Ministers may set a good example to the other officials by accepting a 50 per cent. cut in their salaries.

Detention Without Trial.

The lawless practice of imprisoning people without any trial seems to have become very infectious. According to the "Hindustan Times", ten persons, believed to have been arrested and locked up in the Bikaner State more than two months ago, have not yet been brought before any Court and no specific charge has been preferred against them. Our contemporary is inclined to think that the Maharaja of Bikaner is not aware of the facts of the case. But we do not know if the Maharaja is so ill-informed or indifferent about such serious matters. The State may at least issue a communique about the arrests.

Favouritism.

Certain figures quoted the other day in the Legislative Assembly regarding higher appointments in the Railways reveal to what extent favouritism is still carried in making these appointments. The figures show that in the four principal State Railways —Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, the North-Western and the East Indian—nearly 60 per cent. of appointments carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and over are held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It is impossible to believe that such anomalies are due to the strict observance of the rule of efficiency. Besides, the figures show that the sound principle of Indianisation of the Services has been most unfairly neglected in the Railways concerned. Is a statutory Railway Board suggested partly to perpetuate the monopoly of the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians in the Railway Service?

All-India Swadeshi Sangha.

We are glad to learn that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has decided to start an All-India Swadeshi organisation to promote Swadeshi on a purely economic basis so that all Indians irrespective of their political views may unite for a great common purpose. Panditji calls upon all who are not otherwise engaged in national service to help in starting local Swadeshi Sabhas, affiliated to the All-India organisation, and to enlist every Indian as a member on signing a pledge that he or she will use only Swadeshi goods. He particularly expects workers to hold frequent Swadeshi exhibitions and other similar demonstrations and organise house-to-house visits to persuade people to take to Swadeshi. This feature of house-to-house visiting is of very great importance in extending the Swadeshi propaganda to every nook and corner of the country. We trust that the Pandit will meet with enthusiastic response from all sides and that he will soon be in a position to work out all the details of his plan.

PORTUGAL'S COLONIAL POLICY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to an article published by "Observateur" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" I have the honour to state:

(a) There is no anti-Asiatic movement in the Portuguese Colonies or even in Portugal. We have no race, colour or religion bar and people born in our Colonies from Asiatic or African parents enjoy equal rights in the mother country as those born in Portugal from European parents. In short, we are all Portuguese 'citizens.'

(b) That I do not know of any law having been enforced to restrict the immigration of British Indians into Portuguese Colonies, visas to their passports being granted by this Consulate General without any limit or quota.

(c) That in the event of some restrictions having to be enforced, they shall not be exclusively directed against British Indians. Unemployment has made its appearance in our Colonies as a consequence of the local economic depression caused by the low prices obtained by colonial products in the world market. Some people think that by limiting the number of foreign 'and even Portuguese immigrants' we shall be able to prevent the increase of the present unemployment.

(d) That whatever the nature of the restrictions recommended might be, they shall never be as strict and severe as those which have been enforced for many years in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other parts of the British Empire.

(e) That the world, although small, is however vaster than "Observateur" may think. There are in it many nations besides India and, consequently, other interests other problems, other difficulties than those existing in this country. "Observateur" worries so much about Indian difficulties, which is absolutely natural, that he forgets all about Portuguese ones, which is absolutely unfair.—I have the honour etc.,

ANTONIO ALVES,
Consul General for Portugal.
Bombay, March 14.

Tipsy-Cake

Heckled on the Tellicherry "Tali" incident, the Madras Home Member said that Mr. Dodwell, the Magistrate, had expressed his regret to Government and none regretted the incident more than the Government. But has either of them expressed regret to the outraged lady? That would seem more appropriate.

* * *

We don't subscribe to this procedure of the Government vicariously receiving the apologies owed by officials for their insults to members of the public. The Madras Government hasn't lost its "Tali" yet, at least we hope not.

* * *

Besides, this vicarious business seems likely to spread. Sir Samuel Hoare has caught the contagion. While the Home Member was telling the Council that Dr. Paton was arrested as "a member of an unlawful assembly," Sir Samuel was writing to tell Mr. Duncan Millar, M.P. that his arrest was a mistake, and adding an expression of his regret to Mr. Millar. Anything apparently rather than an apology to the right quarter. After all a Government must consider its prestige.

* * *

In the meanwhile, the lady who was deprived of her "tali" is languishing in the jail but has the supreme consolation of knowing that Mr. Dodwell has apologised to Government.

* * *

It is fair to mention also that he has been asked to take a holiday, which is a very severe form of punishment for an I.C.S. officer, because he can't bear to leave his work.

* * *

We cannot vouch for the story that before he left the station Mr. Dodwell on being asked how was his health by an inquisitive Madrasi, replied:

"Dod well—zubbering frob a chill through gold feet! Goig hobe."

* * *

After which the enquiring Madrasi went home to look up the meaning of all this in the Oxford Concise Dictionary and failed to find it—either concisely or otherwise.

* * *

After hearing the statement of Mr. Dodwell's regret and the Madras Government's regret, the Council was so moved that it voted the demands for grants under Excise in full and soon after adjourned to enable members to confirm the vote in a practical fashion.

* * *

The Bombay Government are on firm ground. They haven't apologised for anything and the Home Member is quite sure there's nothing for which to apologise. Not but what mistakes have sometimes been made by officers either due to over-zeal or over-work, he says. But it's nothing to speak of.

* * *

On the contrary Bombay's Home Member is "deliberately proud." "The Bombay Presidency has 29 Districts and 58 District Magistrates and D.S.P.'s and it's really astonishing to him that so few cases of excesses have come to light. Well, it hasn't astonished us—for obvious reasons.

* * *

"Deliberately proud" is a somewhat precious expression but not inappropriate since the quality of pride is not strained but spontaneously welleth up—with apologies to Shakespeare—in a virtuous heart. Deliberate pride is the sort that goeth before a fall—in the temperature!

* * *

RIOTOUS MOB IN DELHI.

"Infuriated Demonstrators Smash Window of Municipal Building."

Isn't it orful Mabel?

* * *

"The Central Franchise Committee have given the impression—it may be a wrong impression, but it exists—that their members came out with one or two preconceived ideas which they have been doing their best to fit on to Indian conditions."—"Times of India."

Having got this off its chest, the Bori Bunder organ proceeds to come out with its own preconceived ideas which it has no difficulty whatever in fitting in with the Anglo-Indian conditions for the grant of a "self-governing constitution" to India.

* * *

The chief feature of these is that a "self-governing constitution" is something quite different from a self-governing country. The constitution will be self-governing, but the people will have nothing to do with it.

* * *

Otherwise there would be no "stable" government in the country but an administration at the mercy of "a mass of ignorant voters swayed by fantastic slogans," instead of a respectable body of ministers under the tutelage of permanent officials drawn from the finest Civil Service in the world.

ADULT FRANCHISE DIFFICULTIES IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rao Bahadur Suggests Four Annas Fee For Voter

JOINT SESSION OF C. P. & INDIAN FRANCHISE COMMITTEES IN BOMBAY

The Indian Franchise Committee held its first joint session with the Central Provinces Franchise Committee in Bombay on Monday. The following memebrs of the Central Provinces Committee were present:

Hon. Sir Arthur Nelson, (Chairman), Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Rai Sahib Dwarkanath Singh, Rao Sahib U. S. Patil, Mr. V. S. Chaubal, Mr. R. W. Fulay, Mr. G. A. Gavani, Mr. G. R. Joshi, Mr. R. A. Kantikar, Mr. M. Y. Sharif, Sardar Bahadur J. N. Rodrigues, Mr. Shivam Sundar Bhargava, Mrs. Tambe, Mr. E. Gordon, Commissioner Chhatisgarh Division, Mr. W. H. Shoobert, Superintendent Census Operations, and Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, (Secretary).

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The whole of the memorandum prepared by the Central Provinces Franchise Committee in answer to the questionnaire published by the Indian Franchise Committee was considered informally but in detail.

The discussion related chiefly to the pointh with regard to which the Central Provinces Committee memorandum differed from those prepared by the other provincial Committees which the Indian Franchise Committee has now met.

Among the points referred to was the question of the enfranchisement of women, the number of people whom on the average it would be possible to get to the poll on a single day in the Central Provinces, and the desirability or otherwise of having a second chamber and of providing special representation for certain interests.

ADULT FRANCHISE DIFFICULTIES.

In the afternoon Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. C. M. Trived, Mr. C. W. J. Lillie and Mr. W. H. Shoobert were examined as officials of the Central Provinces Government but not as representing the Government. They were examined on the system of polling in the C. P. and they explained in detail the way voters went to the polling booths and recorded their votes. In regard to the adult franchise, they thought it was difficult to introduce this system as it would entail a great deal of trouble and expenditure to prepare the electoral roll. Under the present system about a thousand voters recorded their vote per day. They were in favour of direct election and were opposed to group system.

FOR FOUR ANNAS FEE.

Rai Bahadur K. S. Naidu, one of the members of the C. P. Franchise Committee, was then examined. He suggested registration of voters on payment of four anna fee. By this method, he said, all classes of voters would register their names. He did not think payment of four annas would embarrass the "depressed class" as in his province the "depressed class" were sufficiently advanced to put up a tough fight during the elections.

The committee then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day.

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COMPLIMENTED FOR THEIR WORK

Lord Lothian's Tribute To C. P. Franchise Committee

We have received from a reliable source the following summary account of the proceedings:

The Lothian Committee commenced its labour yesterday at 10-30 at the Town Hall. The Chairman the Marquais of Lothian is understood to have begun the proceedings by expressing regret for not having been able to visit C. P. and Berar.

It is learnt that he also congratulated the C. P. Franchise Committee for the thoroughness of its work. He then referred to the need for caution in selecting the voters for the future Government of India. At the same time, he thought that the Government must be such as would be representative of all communities and interests.

It is learnt that he made a reference to the unstable character of Government in the West and to the need of doing the work of constitution—making as speedily as possible. He also thought that the communal question was outside the purview of the Committee.

The Hon. Sir A. Nelson in presenting the report of the Franchise Committee admitted that small tenants, agricultural labourers and urban labourers—earning Rs. 130 per annum would not be enfranchised under the proposal 10 per cent scheme. He is also said to have agreed that classes with no voting power are likely to be ignored and that the C. P. Committee was equally divided on the group system. He could not give off hand what percentage of the depressed classes would be enfranchised. In his opinion reservation of seats was absolutely essential for the protection of minorities.

Sir A. Nelson was subjected to a number of questions. Replying to a question by one Muslim member of the Central Franchise Committee, he is stated to have admitted that Government would consider the question of revising the constituencies. A member of the C. P. Committee, who hails from Buldhana, is understood to have strongly objected to lowering of Franchise and also to group system. It is also stated that there was a smart exchange of repartee between him and Dr. Ambedkar who is stated to have complained of the inadequacy of seats proposed by C. P. Committee for the depressed classes.

Replying to Mr. Bakhle the Chairman of the C. P. Committee, stated that no Trade Union in C. P. was supplied with the questionnaire and that the four representatives of the "depressed" classes who were in C. P. Council for the last 10 years had done nothing for Labour. The Finance Member also thought that whatever had been done in C. P. Council was done by Mr. Fulay, the Labour member.

Replying to another question, Mr. Trivedi, Deputy Commissioner, Buldhana, is stated to have admitted that Government had no objection to the retention of Labour Seat in view of the fact that no agricultural or factory labourer had so far been returned to any local body in spite of the lowering of the Franchise.

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are made having reduced cement to liquid pulp (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

You Have Taken Away The Voice Of Country By Stifling Congress

(Continued from page 1.)

der the Act of 1919. The Indian case went by default at the Imperial Conference of 1926. Sir H. S. Gour strongly criticised the work done at the Round Table Conference and judging from the conditions laid down as conditions precedent to the grant of responsibility at the Centre one must admit there was no reality about the Conference and cited extracts from Lord Reading's speeches.

TWO MONSTERS OF R. T. C.

Dr. DeSouza, representing Indian Christians, said that the R. T. C. had given birth to two monsters; the first was the Minorities Pact. (Cheers). Its only basis was the fear of the Hindus. No pact could last on such basis just as tiger, monkey, dog and cat could not form a happy family; nor could lion and lamb. The inequity of the pact was apparent when they learnt that Europeans numbering 120,000 received four representatives in the Upper House 12 in the Lower House and Anglo-Indians received one and three seats respectively and Sikhs representing 2½ millions received six seats in the Upper House and ten in the Lower House while Indian Christians numbering six millions being the third largest community, were given only one seat in the Upper and seven in the Lower House.

In Bombay where they were 300,000 and 60 per cent. of them were literate they were being given two seats out of 200.

The second monster born of the Round Table Conference was attempt to bring about Federation between extreme autocracy and extreme democracy. This would result in civil war. Dr. DeSouza advised Government to dissolve the R. T. C. and give them constitution and he was sure a constitution, given by the Premier would be acceptable.

GIDNEY PULLED UP.

Sir Henry Gidney referred to Sir Hari Sing Gour's criticism and to the fact that he (Sir H. S. Gour) was not a member of the R. T. C.

Sir H. S. Gour objected the imputation of personal motive.

President: If the Hon'ble Member imputed personal motive he is out of order.

Sir Henry Gidney: I did not mean personal motive but personal gain.

Sir H. S. Gour: That only aggravates the position.

President: That is unparliamentary.

Sir Henry Gidney: What I mean is political gain to him as the Leader of the Opposition.

The President: The Hon'ble Member must be careful in the choice of his word.

Sir H. Gidney: I would be more careful.

Sir Henry Gidney contended that Mr. Gandhi had driven the minorities to come to pact whether holy or unholy and they meant to stand by it. (Applause).

Criticising Dr. DeSouza's suggestion to dissolve the Round Table Conference he asked whether any one could seriously suggest that the country would accept a constitution drawn up by the Premier or the British Cabinet. The constitution must be framed by the people of India and the Round Table Conference was entirely representative of the country.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

INDIA NOT A DOMINION YET.

Mr. N. M. Joshi did not accept the theory that India to-day enjoyed Dominion Status in action. India was growing into a Dominion slowly and hoped that Sir H. S. Gour would revise his opinion that the Round Table Conference was unrepresentative because legislature was not adequately and effectively represented on it. He held that the British Government was responsible for the attitude of Indian States hesitating to join the Federation but on the other hand Princes had much to gain by getting power over British India and all its finances like railways, customs, etc.

Mr. Joshi wanted change in the constitution which would make change in the present Government of India which could now function only by Ordinances and which would otherwise last for not a single day. Concluding he appealed for speedy decision of communal question and other work of the Conference.

GOVT. UNDER FIRE.

Sir Abdul Rahim strongly criticised the Government for not affording an opportunity to the Assembly to discuss constitutional issue when even British Parliament had debated on the proceedings of the Round Table Conference.

Referring to Sir Henry Gidney's remarks about Sir Hari Singh Gour he said Sir Henry Gidney was utterly wrong in imputing motives regarding Sir Hari Singh Gour's representation on the Round Table Conference. Members of the Legislative Assembly allowed discussion at the R. T. C. to go on though they had doubts of success.

After hearing speeches of the Premier and the Secretary of State their doubts had become true that only provisional conclusion had been reached at the close of the Second Round Table Conference and that none had been reached on matter of real importance. He spoke at length critically of the idea of Federation.

VOICE OF INDIA STIFLED.

Sir Abdur Rahim complained that all voices in India had been stifled. "You have taken away the voice of the country by stifling the Congress and our voice does not count with you." The whole Federation scheme, as at present conceived, would throw India into a confusion of the worst kind. They had wasted already lakhs on the Simon Commission and Committees and R. T. C. sessions and its committees.

"Why not stop all this waste? The earlier you arrive at a solution the better. Let constitution be as simple as possible. But no constitution can work which does not give responsibility at the Centre. We are all agreed to making Defence and Foreign and Political reserved subjects and I see no inconsistency between British commercial interests and economic development of India. If you select your safeguards properly you will have our full support. But let us get along and that quickly."

RAINY BEWILDERED.

Sir George Rainy in a brief speech promised to forward to His Majesty's Government for consideration to-day's proceedings. He could not possibly deal with every point raised in the debate. But Sir H. S. Gour need not have given a cut motion for such a discussion as he had initiated. His purpose could have been better served by a simple been better served by a simple motion for laying the papers of the Round Table Conference as the late Mr. K. C. Roy had tabled last year. In fact Sir H. S. Gour's speech had bewildered him and he was left completely in the lurch to know what practical plan he recommended for the consideration of Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir objected to Dr. DeSouza's observations against R. T. C. delegates merely on the ground that his community did not get proper share. But for the Round Table Conference His Majesty's Government would never have been able to indicate the extent to which they were prepared to concede reforms for India and the question of federation would never have come into active consideration. Let India not forget that without Federation she could not get control over the army.

GOVT. MUST TAKE BOLD STEP

Sir George Schuster said he had nothing to say.

Sir H. S. Gour said that if Federation was to take long time let there be autonomy in Provinces and responsible form of Government in the Centre. Judged by the fact that there were half a dozen schemes regarding Federation he feared the federal constitution would take a long time to be agreed to. Nothing short of autonomy in the provinces and responsibility in the centre of British India would satisfy British Indians. Pending final agreement on federation let there be a bold step forward taken by His Majesty's Government for India.

Sir H. S. Gour was speaking in this strain when the clock struck 4 and Mr. Maswood's adjournment motion was taken up without any vote on Sir H. S. Gour's cut motion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION MOVED

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moving the adjournment motion briefly narrated the events in the city for the last three days and declared that indiscriminate lathi charges were made on peaceful and unarmed crowd on the occasion of the arrest of Mufti Kifayatulla.

From press reports and from what he saw personally it appeared to him that authorities were bent upon doing mischief. He particularly mentioned the incident of alleged desecration of mosque in Kuncha Rahman into which he said police entered with their shoes on, broke lantern and door and made lathi charge on the people and arrested many persons.

He had since inspected the mosque and found that it was absolutely impossible to throw stones from the mosque as there was no window or any hole. That being so what right the police had to enter religious place of worship and commit atrocities as mentioned.

Muslims for all world would never allow anything that touched their religious sanctity or sentiment. He warned Government that unless they punished those who were found guilty for this desecration, the Muslims would never rest quiet for the moment. Concluding Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked for an independent and impartial enquiry into the occurrence and appealed to Government to respect the feelings of all communities and places of worship.

CRERAR'S ASSURANCE.

Sir James Crerar assured the House that he had kept himself in closest touch with local authorities on Delhi situation which had been causing them considerable anxiety. He read to the House a report on the occurrence of 11th March compiled by the City Magistrate who was a high and respectable officer. (A voice: Respected by whom?).

According to this report the crowd was shouting "Inquilab Zindabad and Government Barbad Ho (Governmen be destroyed)." When the meeting was asked not to indulge in unlawful activity all cried they would. Thereupon arrest of the Mufti followed and light lathi charge was ordered. Only one injury was caused and that to a man who had made dangerous and violent assault on the Superintendent of Police who was saved by the prompt intervention of a policeman.

The Home Member next referred to the incident of 12th and read the report of the Superintendent of Police who had immediately arrived on the scene. This report showed that there was a balcony above the mosque and from this balcony stones were being showered on the police. Important point was that there was common entrance to the mosque and to the flat with balcony.

The Superintendent of Police admitted frankly that policemen had unwittingly entered the courtyard of the mosque with shoes on. The Home Member added that police officials and men included Muslim who could not be accused of desecration. The highest local officials had scrutinised the report carefully and he asked the House to accept it as true statement of the case.

He was anxious that in such moments of excitement and tension nothing should be said which might worsen the situation and he hoped the members would be careful in their speeches.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: What about smashing of lantern?

PATS THE AUTHORITIES.

Sir James Crerar:—I have no information on the point.

Finally the Home Member declared that officers of Delhi administration were confronted with the situation of great danger and that any false step might have led to great catastrophe. He complimented Delhi authorities on carrying out their duties with strict discipline and restraint and by inflicting minimum injury.

A DESECRATION.

Maulvi Shafi Daoodi said that of all incidents which took place in Delhi during the last two days the desecration of the mosque was most serious. The mosque was closed from the inside. The police brook open the doors and belaboured the inmates. The mere fact of the police entering the mosque was itself a desecration.

BELIEVER IN LAW

Mr. Yamin Khan opined that any breaker of law, whether it was bad or good would not have his support, for he was a strong believer in law, which must be implicitly obeyed. He was only concerned with the incident in the mosque, the desecration of which by the police entry into it was amply proved by photograph of brosen earthen pots, lamps and doors. Government would be adding to their prestige and reputation if they only appointed a proper impartial enquiry into the affair.

Mr. Cosgrave, the Official Whip, said that he had sympathy with every speaker. If stones were thrown and a breach of peace was committed wherever it was police were quite justified in preventing the further spread of violence. If the police entered the mosque, they had no deliberate intention of desecration of the mosque but they had done so in the ordinary course of duty.

Sir Abdur Rahim stressed that feelings had been reflected throughout the country. The incident in the city was a natural consequence of the enforcement of ordinances in the manner in which they were being done. The police could have waited before arresting Mufti Kifayatulla to see whether he had done or said anything which could justify their action. As regards the mosque occurrance the least they could have done was to have warned those in charge of the mosque before they entered or did whatever had been alleged they had committed. The proper course for Government to do was to institute an immediate enquiry.

CRERAR REPLIES..

Sir James Crerar replying to the debate said that the Mufti had been making violent speeches. The meeting had been duly declared unlawful and there was no ground for the suggestion that the action of police was not justified. Then again, it was apparent frim the fact that on 12th a boy with a knife wounded two constables one on the chest that the crowd was not peaceful. He asked the House to bear in mind that police action in narrow by-lanes was particularly fraught with danger, as they were exposed to missiles and brickbats. If action had not been taken rapidly Delhi might have faced a tragedy which another Upper India town had faced. Government had sympathy for the great concern expressed by members over the mosque issue.

NO LIP SYMPATHY WANTED.

Syed Murtaza: We don't want lip sympathy.

But he must acept as correct the report of a senior police officer of experience and integrity whom the speaker knew personally.

(Mr. Chinoy: Isn't he the same officer who was in Simla?).

This report must be accepted against irresponsible statements by the press whose authors were unknown to the speaker. He asked the House how could police party under the direction of Muslim officers be possibly guilty of deliberate or wanton damage or desecration to a mosque. If any damage had occurred, it must be accidential.

Finally he said that while he adhered to his views, he would consult the Chief Commissioner if any further action was necessary and he asked the House to pass vote of encouragement for the officers who had duly discharged their duty in Delhi.

The motion was put to vote and while the division took place and tellers had brought the list giving 45 for and 50 against the motion two members approached the Secretary to add their vote on the table. To this the Leader of the House objected. The President said that this had been allowed in the past but he would give a considered ruling later on the subject. Some members on the Opposition benches remained neutral. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

SIMPLEX RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

STOIC CALM AT STOCKHOLM OVER KREUGER'S DEATH

(By "OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.")

BOMBAY, March 14.

The Rupee is worth 11 As. 11.3 Ps. gold or 13.40 Pence to-day.

The reconstruction scheme proposed by the Simplex Managing Agents shows that the recent drop of this issue from Rs. 43 to Rs. 18 on one day was more than justified. Holders of old Rs. 250 shares are to get Rs. 10 in the new scheme and the share capital is to be written down to Rs. 90,000. New shares for Rs. 12 1|2 lakhs (already underwritten) are to be offered in the first instance to existing shareholders. The new money is to be used for reducing the debenture-holding of the Chartered Bank of India from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 17 1|2 lakhs repayable in 15 years.

CHARTERED BANK'S POSITION.

Doubtless the Chartered Bank will convert a good portion of the debentures into shares if they are not forthcoming from the public and, in any case, it will occupy a dominating position in the affairs of the new company. The reducing of the capital is to be used for writing down assets by Rs. 13 lakhs and writing off the loss carried forward, which is about Rs. 4 lakhs. The reduction of capital is to make the new shares attractive while the reduction of value of assets is to make the position of the debenture-holders more safe.

EXPECT BETTER MACHINERY AND PLANT.

The directors expect that they can instal better machinery and plant and also get more funds as working expenses. This is to be taken as meaning that new money will be borrowed in addition to the new capital; in other words, the Chartered Bank will advance these funds either with a lien on the floating assets of the company or as new debentures, as no other bank would care to come in as second mortgagees.

THE NEW BALANCE SHEET.

In the reconstructed balance-sheet, there will be, among major items, Shares 13.4 lakhs; Debentures Rs. 17.5 lakhs; Reserve and Depreciation Funds 21 lakhs; against these there will be Land and Machinery Rs. 43 lakhs and stock in hand and other items making up a total of Rs. 55 lakhs. The share market had a preliminary clearing of stock and the quotation on closing was 13 3|4.

OVER-VALUED AT THAT LEVEL.

In the last eight years, the company has shown a profit only for three years and, after allowing for the interest of Rs. 2 lakhs due to the debenture-holders, it still seems that the prospects of the new company are not so bright as to justify this quotation. It will have a fixed interest charge of Rs. 1 lakh besides the interest on working capital and other loans for new machinery, etc.

IVAR KREUGER'S DEATH.

The Swedish Match Combine had vast interests in almost every country in the world and Ivar Kreuger's death was expected to upset almost all markets. But apart from a moratorium in Sweden to allow the company to strengthen its position in view of possible calls on its resources, there seems to have been good demand for the shares in other centres. The Swedish Match Combine had ramifications in Germany and some other countries and probably the difficulty in exporting the profits of business in these centres might have had something to do with M. Kreuger's troubles.

STOCKHOLM'S STOIC CALM.

At Stockholm, the centre of the Combine's activities, the Parliament passed the moratorium in quick time and the stock exchange will be closed for some time, though it is believed that this was not absolutely necessary.

SECURITIES DOWN AGAIN.

There was a further decline in 3 1|2 per cent. securities to-day owing to the uncertain political conditions closing at 60 1|2. There has been a similar decline in the share quotations which have all receded by about 5 per cent. There was no new business to-day after the settlement and much is heard of the effect of unsettled outlook.

BOMBAY'S TRADE FOR FEBRUARY.

The imports of Bombay for February declined to Rs. 397 lakhs against Rs. 542 lakhs last year. Exports also fell to Rs. 221 lakhs against Rs. 432 lakhs last year. Gold exports have declined to Rs. 736 lakhs for the month. Compared with January there has been a decline of Rs. 57 lakhs in imports, Rs. 23 lakhs in exports and Rs. 194 lakhs in gold exports.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Shareholders' Association will have its annual meeting on Wednesday next. From the report sent out by the management, it will be seen that the Association has been doing good work on behalf of shareholders and it is to be hoped that individual shareholders will join the association in large numbers and help to make its activities more valuable. It is union of this kind that will enable the Association to protect the interests of the general investing public.

TENDENCY OF CROSS-RATE.

I find that I was mistaken in describing the six months' limit imposed on the suspension of the Gold Standard in London in September last. The limit applies only to "measures in relation to the exchanges and otherwise" "for meeting difficulties arising in connection with the suspension of Gold Standard." As all restrictions on foreign exchange have been removed there is no time-limit on the return to gold or other basis for sterling. There may not, therefore, be much appreciation in the gold value of sterling on this score and much would depend on the inflow of foreign funds as the dominating factor in the situation.

2 Europeans Arrested In Madras For Alleged Cheating

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

The City Police have arrested two persons said to be Europeins for alleged cheating. It is stated that they visited the shop of Surajmal Lalubhai, Diamond Mercharts, and purchased two diamond rings for which one of them is alleged to have issued a cheque on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Bombay, for Rs. 402/. One of them calling himself as Mr. Maurice D. Chevalier, it is alleged, represented himself as French Consul in Bombay. Later the Manager of the firm growing suspicion went to the accused and asked them to return the rings.

The accused, it is further alleged, have taken two rings similarly from another firm.

Police are investigating.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Sir Dorab's Gift In Memory Of Late Lady Tata

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India wish to announce with grateful appreciation, Sir Dorab Tata's generous donation of Rs. 10,000 in memory of the late Lady Dorab Tata.

It will be remembered that Lady Dorab Tata was one of the founders of the N. C. W. I., a Patron, and a Vice-President of its Governing Body as well as the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. The Council owes its present position to the keen interest Lady Tata took in all its work.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The National Council of Women in India is affiliated to the International Council of Women. The International Council of Women is a federation of women's organisations all over the world and represents women of all races and faiths working along the most varied lines of life and thought. It is composed of forty different National Councils of Women, which are themselves composed of National Societies and Local Councils or Branches, to which are again affiliated local associations and institutions.

CO-ORDINATING WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

The National Council of Women in India was formed in 1925 with the aim of strengthening and co-ordinating women's activities by federating the various associations working for the improvement of the position of women and for social progress. It has for its object to establish a permanent link between the women's organizations of the different provinces in India thus making it possible for them to work together for the material and moral advancement of women.

The National Council of Women stands for the belief that Women have a special contribution to make to the solution of social and economic problems. It therefore sees in the work of Council and Committee a most useful training ground for education in the co-operation and mutual understanding which are needed if women are to take a fuller share in public affairs.

EXCHANGE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The National Council is composed of Presidency or Provincial Councils of Women which link together all women's associations in their respective districts. This established intercommunication enables the N. C. W. I. to act as an exchange for soocial service in India, and a receiving centre for what is sent to us from the International Council Headquarters.

Together with the International Council of Women and its other affiliated National Councils of the world the Council aims at the promotion of the welfare of humanity, social, moral, and intellectual, and the bringing about of such conditions of life as will assure to every individual an opportunity for full and free development.

There are at present three Standing Committees namely, Art and Press, Labour and Legislation. Soccial Committees are appointed whenever necessary.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The 1st Biennial Conference of the N.C.W.I. was held in Bombay, the 2nd in Calcutta, and the 3rd is again to be held in Bombay, on Thursday 17th inst., when H. H. The Maharani Soheba of Baroda, will preside.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Jute shares ruled quiet but steadied up as the session progressed and a limited turnover resulted. In coals a small business was put through at about unchanged rates. Teas showed generally a broadening market at advancing rates. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were steady; otherwise there was no special features. Government Securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 61, 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1955/60 78-6, 4 per cent. Loan 1930/70 69-10, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 98-12, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-6, 1933/36 99-8, 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 102.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1048.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3-4, Mohini Mills 8-12.

Coals:—Burrakur 11 cum div. Raneegunge 31-12.

Jutes:—Cheviot 204-8, Clive ordy. 21-8, Hukumchand ordy. 20-7, Howrah 34-13, Kamarhatty ordy. 340-8, Presidency 4-14, Reliance 58-8.

Teas:—Baradighi 29-4, Bateli 3, Betjan 16-10, Bishnauth 17-4, East India 9-8, Gohpur 4-4, Jay-Birpara 14-4, Naga Hills 9-4 Sapoi 6-4, Seajuli 20, Teliapara 140, Teenali 14-4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I Corporation ordy. 0-12-0, pref. 40, Cawnpore 25-4, Carew and Co., 13-10, Champaran 22, New Savan 14-2, Ryam 37-12, Samastipore 15.

Debentures:—6-1/2 per cent. 1931/61 Great Eastern Hotel free of tax 100-8.—A.P.

WANTED LIST OF INDIAN LIBRARIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly let me know whether there is any publication giving a list of the names of the important libraries in the whole of India, if so, the name of the book together with the address of the publisher may kindly be intimated to me for which I shall feel highly obliged.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAJAGOPAL.
Anand Building, Mahim, Bombay.

Congress Activity In Karachi

KARACHI, March 14.

Sudden spurt in the activity on the part of the local Congressmen has caused excitement in foreign cloth bazar where the Secretary, Karachi Congress Committee, came and squatted at crossing of two streets reading Gita. A crowd collected and Sub-Inspector Tharumal with a posse of police arrived on the scene and arrested him.

Immediately the Secretary was removed a second Congressman took his place and he was also arrested by the police two of whom were struck by stone apparently thrown from the balcony of the adjoining building. No injury was however caused. A third Congressman then took up the same position.

The Secretary, Karachi District Congress Committee, who was released recently was re-arrested last night. A Mussalman was arrested this morning for selling Congress Bulletin.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports.

ARRIVALS.
March 14.

Nanko Maru, Missini, Calcutta.
British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan.
Trantenfels, Godes, Karachi.
Quiloa, Hamilton, Karachi.
Sydney Maru, Itawa, Kobe.
Laconia, Ashwin, Batoum.
City of Harvard, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
March 15.

Iyo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Clan Macphee, Gibb, Marmagoa.
Lugela, Kjole, Calcutta.

LOADING.
March 14.

Steamer Letitia for Liverpool.
Steamer Karanja for Durban.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.

S.S. Nanke Maru:—The M. B. K. steamer Nanke Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Trantenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer, Trantenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sydney Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Sydney Maru arrived in harbour yeserday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Harvard:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Harvard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tacoma:—The S. O. Coy.s steamer Tacoma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tugela:—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer Tugela, will sail today, for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 14.

1 Tugela 3462 Colombo 15-3 L. Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.
4 Shunko Maru 5027 Colombo 24-3 O. S. Kaisha.
5 Naringa 4118, Karachi 14|3, M M & Co.
7 Clan Macphee 4136 Port Okha 15-3 J. Finlay and Co.
9 Iyo Maru 3668 Kobe; 14/3, N. Y. K.
12 Castalia 4171 Karachi 23-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 C|o Nagpur 6289, Karachi 20|3, K Nixon & Co.
15 Trantenfels 3924, Hamburg, 16-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glenedan 3023, Rangoon 18|3, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, Busrah, 16-3 M M. and Co.
6 Sydney Maru 2523, Kobe, 30-3, O. S. Kaisha.
8 Allpore 3241 Japan 18-13 M M and Co.
9 Hatkhola 4338, Rangoon, N. F. M. M. and Co.
10|11 Nuddea 4556, Calcutta, 15-3, M. M. and Co.
12|13 Shanghai Maru 2524 Kobe 18-3 O S Kaisha.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi 17|3, S & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Rajput 3391 Rangoon, 15-3, T. Morrisson & Co.
D E Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah 17-3, T. Morrison and Co.
F. Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 15-3 T. Morrison & Co.
G. Oostcappellos, 346, M'Coast, 16-3, Merchant S. N. Co.
K. Hatipara 4893, NF. NF, M M & Co.
M. Netravati 699 Karachi 16-3 B. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Somali 17-3 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, 15-3, M. M. and Co.
Masula 27-3 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C/Harvard 14-3 K N Co.
C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.
Lalitia 16-3 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FROM GENO.
Taracan 12-3 T M Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama 17-3 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Harve 12|3, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co
City of Kobe 14|3, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & O N Co.
Tottori Maru, 19|3, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Mooltan, 25|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Malwa 19|3, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Nagpur NF, K N Co.
Cactalla, 15|3, G. T. Co.
Letetia, N. F. G. T. Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trantenfel N F L Edward.
FOR KOBE.
Allpore, 16-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai Maru 18|3 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Varsowa 18|3 M M and Co.
Barpeta 16|3 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nudelea NF M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gleneden, NF, S S N Co.
Rajput N F T M Co.
FOR JELDAH.
Jehangir NF T M and Co.
Khosru NF T M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 23-3 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Moldavia, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Nagpur K N Co.
Castalia, G T Co.
Letetia, G. T. Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trantenfel L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Alipore, P & O S N Co.
Shanghai Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta M M and Co.
Varsowa M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nudelea M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gleneden S S N Co.
Rajput T M Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karanja M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir T M and Co.
Khosru T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Gleneden, 12-3-32.
Vita, 12-3-32.
Bahaduri, 12-3-32.
Saraswati, 12-3-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 14.

S.S. Malwa, for London:—20 bales animal skin M. Mohmad Ali and Co.; 3 bales animal skin A. E. Blumenthel; 14 bales animal skin A. K. A. Rasool; 9 bales animal skin K. Lalbhai; 10 bales animal skin A. M. S. Pallai; 6 bales animal skin A. Rama Mistry; 10 bales animal skin, 6 cases cotton prints, and 82 cases bristles Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 12 cases Ind. chutney F. Nowroji; 203 dms. magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works; 1 bale woollen carpets H. Azizulla.

For Marseilles:—4900 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.; 3450 bags groundnuts B. Nazir and Co.; 679 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 2400 bags linseed and 5272 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Havre:—625 bags mustard seed S. S. Thadani and Sons.

For Hull:—60 bales hemp K. J. Kanadia and Co.; 4438 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.; 1050 bags myrabollam C. Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—50 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mill.

S.S. Letitia for Liverpool:—745 bags linseed cakes New Mofussil Co.; 4000 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Glasgow:—495 bags masoor and 492 bales bone sinews. Ralli Bros.

S.S. Trantenfels for Hamburg:—58 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 102 bales cotton raw Textile Products, Ltd.; 1600 bags groundnut cakes W. T. Suren and Co.; 744 bags groundnut cakes H. Ramji and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales Hemp S. Permanand.

For Rotterdom:—1548 bags joowari K. Devchand and Co.

City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—48 bales cotton thread waste Indian Shipping Agency; 30 bales woolraw R. Harilal and Bros.; 20 bales wool raw K. Lalbhai; 25 bales wool raw M. R. Shaft and Co.; 300 bags dill seed, and 1400 bags groundnuts, M. Bhuta and Co.

For Manchester:—157 drms. castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 75 bales cotton thread waste L. D. Vora.

For Marseilles:—500 bags groundnut M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Nagoya:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—3020 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 14.

S.S. Heinan Maru agents M. B. Kaisha, Ltd., from Segal:—14056 bags sugar.

S.S. Storniken agents S. S. N. Co., from Basaine:—9477 bags rice.

From Akyab:—6906 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—33 bales cotton yarn; 16 bags oorid husk.

S.S. Gleneden agents S. S. N. Co., from Moulmein:—60449 bags rice; 150 bags betel nuts.

From Rangoon:—7880 bags rice; 285 bags moong; 495 nongs drums; 10 bales cotton yarn.

From Colombo:—149 H|c tea; 65 bdle. gunnies.

From Cochin:—100 bdle mats; 846 bdle coir yarn.

S.S. Trivia, agents Burma Shell Oil Co., from Miri:—6325.23 tons liquid fuel diesel oil in bulk; 100 drms. diesel oil; 75 drms diesel oil.

S.S. Behar agents M. M. and Co., from London:—250 bx. kippers; 14 cases epsom salt; 28 cases starch; 50 cases ghee; 60 cases milk food; 160 cases lime juice; 65 cases peas; 25 cases oats; 50 cases gum; 40 cases fruits; 45 cases biscuits; 125 cases gin; 61 cases sausages; 34 cases ropes; 85 drms. dyes; 100 cases ale; 90 cases ship's composition; 105 cases wine; 20 cases fire clay; 168 cases O. stores; 35 cases spirits; 20 drms disinfectant fluid; 33 cases plywood; 45 cases paper; 150 cases wincarnis; 170 drms. turpentine; 855 drms. paint; 179 drms. varnish; 136 drms. chemicals; 1013 cases lub oil; 476 drms. lub grease; 60 cases cordials; 50 cases nails; 35 cases playing cards; 250 cases cement; 212 bdle. tubes; 308 cases whisky; 150 bags borax; 25 cases beer.

From Middlesbro:—220 cks. chemicals; 272 bdle. galvd. sheets; 35 bdle M. S. circles; 44 cases rasin; 76 cases millboards; 648 bdle steel rods; 33 bdle steel plates, 881 bdle steel beams; 442 bdle hinges; 233 bdle angles; 100 cases wheels; 100 cases wine; 240 cases pins; 65 cases art. silk yarn; 253 bdle hoops; 858 bdle. teas; 168 bdle tubes.

From Chercute:—884 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—225 cases brandy; 55 cases cognac; 46 cases wine.

From Alexandria:—679 bales cotton.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND COMMITTEE

The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has issued the following statement:—

Public institutions in common with private individuals are passing now through the severest stress of financial stringency. Government have therefore been compelled quite reluctantly to close down some of the beds in their hospitals and they are finding it difficult even to maintain those that are now open. Unless the financial position of Government improves, not only these beds will remain closed, but Government may be forced to close many more. Hospital accommodation in the City cannot be considered as sufficient when it is compared to the population of the City. With the help of the Philanthropic public, Government and the Municipality were able in the past to increase the number of beds in the City. Now the money spent in providing these beds would be practically wasted unless money could be found to maintain these beds.

Government have therefore jointly with the Municipality and the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee appointed a Committee to raise funds from the public. The Committee consists of:—

(1) Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, B.A., LL.B., Mayor of Bombay (Chairman; (2) Lt.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., Superintendent, J. J. Hospital; (3) Mr. G. D. Moore; (4) Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy; (5) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (England); (6) Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; (7) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.; (8) Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E., B.A., F.R.C.P. (1) L.M.S. F.C.P.S., (Hon. Treasurer); (9) Mr. B. N. Karanjia, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; (10) Mr. Alwyn Ezra; (11) Mr. B. S. N. Cooper; (12) Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries; (13) Mrs. Jena J. Duggan and (14) Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Hon. Secretary.

DONATIONS.

This Committee have been trying their best to raise money by every possible means. They have tapped some of the charitable funds and have secured some money from philanthropic gentlemen and have approached many more. They have collected and will collect moneys even from the middle class people. They had a benefit show by the Shree Arya Naitic Natak Samaj in aid of the Fund which through the exertions of Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, yielded over Rs. 3,500. The Pathe India Theatres Ltd. gave a benefit show in aid of the Fund on the 10th February which yielded Rs. 374-12-0. Besides Mr. A. A. Walter, General Manager of the Company, sent a personal donation of Rs. 100. The Madan Theatres Ltd. likewise gave a benefit show at their Excelsior Theatre on the 1st March which yielded Rs. 201. The Western India Turf Club has allowed a special race day on the 12th March in aid of the Fund.

The Lloyd Triestino Steam Navigation Co. besides sending a donation of Rs. 500/- kept their motor vessel "The Victoria" open for inspection to the public on the 6th February and paid the sale proceeds of the tickets amounting to Rs. 306-8-0 to the Fund.

These are some of the efforts which this Committee have made in conjunction with Government and the Municipal authorities.

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The UNDUTIFUL, the UNEDUCATED, the UNWISE DAUGHTERS, those who neglect to use OATINE,— it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

BC-I.

THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

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I.Z. 120.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

CUTS, BRUISES & SORES SOOTHED & HEALED BY ZAM-BUK

THE slip of a knife, a knock, an upset of boiling water or cooking fat, or other sudden accident may cause hours of pain and suffering. Remember the hidden poison dangers that threaten the simplest injury.

Millions of invisible disease germs are in the air waiting to swarm into the least break in the skin. Keep Zam-Buk always handy! This antiseptic herbal balm will prevent all dangerous complications.

Smear a little Zam-Buk over any cut, bruise, burn, scald or bite, and pain and soreness are quickly ended; germ infection is prevented. Besides soothing the skin, Zam-Buk allays irritation and subdues any swelling or inflammation. It prevents blood-poison and is a wonderful skin grower.

Don't experiment with risky fatty ointments! Use this pure herbal Zam-Buk ointment for all your skin troubles and injuries!!

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-8 box.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Zam-Buk GROWS NEW SKIN

FILTHY flies carry germs of deadly diseases! It has been proved that flies spread scarlet fever, infantile diarrhea, typhoid fever, and other fatal diseases. Death may come into your home on the wings of flies. Kill them quickly, before they kill you.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

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REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

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The EASY Writing Pen
Made in U. S. A.

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1906).
Head Office:—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

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Write for detailed leaflet of the new PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY to Head Office or to:—

INDIAN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT. CAPITAL

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"ARE WE IN FRONT OF A REALITY OR A MERE VISION"

Scathing Exposure Of Schuster's Proposal

The following are extracts from Sir Hari Singh's speech in the Assembly on the financial policy of the Government of India.

Sir, Honourable Members on this side of the House have congratulated the Hon. the Finance Member on his advocacy, and Hon. Members on the other side of the House have congratulated him on his financial ability. Sir, the fact is that the Hon. the Finance Member is a past master both in advocacy as well as in the matter of finance, and the present Budget is the outcome of that dual genius which the Hon. the Finance Member possesses in which he has by a dexterous painting of the light and the shade presented a beautiful picture of the financial condition of this country—a picture which is alluring and attractive but which on closer examination dazzles us so that we begin to ask ourselves, "are we in front of a reality or a mere vision?"

Hon. Members will remember, if they will turn to the introduction presented by the Financial Secretary, that, as in the financial review of the last ten years commencing with the new reforms down to date, we have had no less than 5 deficit years in which the aggregate of deficits runs to over 70 crores of rupees. Hon. Members are aware of the heavy taxes levied on the wake of the reforms, and they will also recall what took lace last year in connection with the Finance Bill. An additional taxation to the tune of 40 crores of rupees was a part of the programme of the Hon the Finance Member in the Emergency Finance Bill certified over the head of this House by His Excellency the Governor-General.

UNIQUE SPECTACLE.

We have, Sir, now before us the Budget, without the Finance Bill —a unique spectacle, never before presentd in the history of the Legislature ever since the advent of th new reforms! We have given the supplies, or at ony rate the supplies have been extorted from us under constitutional compulsion, and the Hon. the Finance Member now presents what should have preceded his Finance Bill, his Budget statement of the expenditure for the next year! Well, he has himself confessed to the lack of interest which Members on this side of the House are likely to display in a barren controversy as to whether this item or that item was necessary and upon which expenditure might have been economised. But suppose for the sake of argument that after long labour and as the result of a deep conviction and irrefutable logic, we were to reduce the demands for let us say 4 crores of rupees, as we reduced the Finance Bill last year, what guarantee is there that your efforts and mine will bear fruit when the Finance Bill last year was discussed for over a fortnight day after day and while so many of us slept at night with the Finance Bill under our pillows until the opportunity came of reading it again with the early breakfast (laughter), all in vain; and what was the result?

HELPLESS ASSEMBLY.

The result was that after the singularly striking vote of this Assembly in which all parts of the Opposition joined, the Hon. the Finance Member tucked his Finance Bill under his elbow, walked out of the House and presented himself before that almighty power so far as the Government of India is concerned and asked him to append his certificate to the Finance Member's proposals. Such, Sir, is the abject helplessness of the Indian Legislative Assembly! Sir, I am not surprised that I see denuded Benches around me, and I am not surprised that the few Members who foregather do not display the same amount of zeal and interest in the discussion of the weighty problems that this Budget presents, because they cannot be sure either having dripped the midnight oil upon their labours and after having studied and compiled the figures and examined them with the help or without the help of expert advice, their opinion will be accepted by the Hon. the Finance Member and his colleagues on the Executive Council.

CONTROL FROM 6,000 MILES BEYOND.

Sir, I do not wish to give further expression to these morbid fears but I wish to point out to the Honourable the Finance Member that he himself must learn sympathise with us on this s of the House when he recalls his own helplessness in connection with the framing of the Budget. For does he not know that when he finds that the heavy deficit looming large, he too takes a bundle of papers on an emergency mission to a place 6,000 miles beyond the limits of this land and there, waiting for an interview, explains item by item as to what he wants and that his want should be met by the power that really rules over this country. And does he not know how often his own wishes have been thwarted and how often his proposals have been unceremoniously rejected by that greater power that sits beyond the confines of this country? Turning to that power, how small is that power compared to the machinery of the British Government in which what may be regarded as a sum-total of the Government of India has only a place in an obscure corner of that Cabinet and where his portfolio is not regarded as of any account from the British point of view. Such then, Sir, is the abject helplessness not only of ourselves but also of our colleagues, the Finance Member and if we offer to him a few words of advice, we do so because out of a feeling of friendliness and commisseration we feel that his position is no better than our own. Sir, I feel and I have no doubt that the Honourable the Finance Member must have felt how different could have been the situation if he, instead of being a Finance Member, had been the Finance Minister of this House. Then he would have unravelled to you the secrets of the finances. But at the present moment his genius is cramped and circumscribed by the narrow limitations of his office and by the rigid rules subject to which he is called upon to function as a member of this House.

RESTRICTIONS.

Honourable Members who have read the provisions of section 67A of the Government of India Act need not be reminded of the very large number of restrictions that have been placed upon the powers of this House—powers which we cannot possibly exercise without taking any comprehensive grasp of the Budget as it is presented and without which it would be impossible for us to criticise any individual item. Sir, that being the position and those being the limitations upon our pitiable powers, I feel that within the very limited scope given to the Members of this House we should utilise this occasion by asking the Honourable the Finance Member to use his good offices, so far as he can, in alleviating the wrongs which we consider our fellow-countrymen suffer in this country under the various heads to which I wish to draw your attention. For a large number of years we have been asking the Honourable the Finance Member that the question of the military expenditure is looming large in the Budget from year to year and that the Military Dept. has become that all-consuming Moloch that eats up the reserves and is the root cause of our recurring deficits. We once more ask the Honourable the Finance Member to take it as a message from this side of the House when he has occasion once more to cross the seas to lay the claims of India before the authorities, primarily, and indeed, finally responsible for the laying down of the military policy of this country, that India can never present a balanced budget unless the power of the military to an unlimited extent is curtailed and controlled by the vote of this House. When I speak of unlimited expenditure let me not be misunderstood.

HIGH POLICY.

I know that the Military Dept. have entered into a contract with the Government of India in the year 1927 for a fixed annual grant, but what we do complain of is that that grant is excessive, and out of all proportions to the requirements of the case, and indeed the paying capacity of the tax-payer of this country. That question raises the question of high policy upon which I am sure neither the Finance Member nor the Government of India nor indeed the Secretary of State have a last say in the matter, and it is upon this momentious question that the financial future of this country depends. That question was raised by one of us last year. That question was raised by the Royal Statutory Commission. That question, in fact, has been coming over and over again ever since the reforms of 1921. I will not take this House within the very few minutes left to me, through the details of that controversy but I wish to say this to the Honourable House, that in that struggle which we have had with the Military Dept., we have as often as not received the sympathetic support of the united Government of India. All that we now want is that that support should now be translated into an act, namely, that the Government of India should vigorously pursue the policy which we ask them to pursue in the matter of military reforms.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL.

The second point that I wish to draw the attention of the House to is that when these facts and figures, the plus and minus statements are presented to this House they do not take note of the ultimate goal which the preamble of the Government of India Act has stated as the ultimate policy of His Majesty's Government. It has been, for example, stated that the policy of His Majesty's Government is to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Indian administration. I should like, and I am sure those for whom I speak would like, an annual statement in this Explanatory Memorandum giving the result of Indianization effected in the course of the year in the services, military and civil.

To a LADY

who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.

Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful...and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Pyo-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

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TOOTH PASTE

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan; A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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FRONTIER REFORMS AND NEHRU REPORT

WHY "TIME HAS COME TO ACCEPT WHAT IS BEING OFFERED."

M. Shaukat Ali Urged To Shed Light On The Subject

My Dear Maulana.—It is is very gratifying to hear from you on your return from the R. T. C. and after your tour of Islamic countries and visits to 'British High Commissioner and other officials' that a most wonderful change is coming over them (the British), and very shortly we 'will see mistrust give way to confidence, and newer and firmer friendship established between the Moslems and the British.'

Your remarks that by coming in contact with the Indian delegates the 'British people realized that India had reached its full stature and that the time for guardianship must come to an end' are full of promise. Further your observations that the British only want to keep 'transitory safeguards' must be acceptable to all Indians. But the estimate you have made of the extent of the coming reforms is not very hopeful. You estimate them as 'ten shillings in the pound.' After reaching full stature one would expect the full transfer of power as is given to a ward on his attaining majority. Will it not be disappointing to a ward to be informed on his coming of age that he would be given only half the powers? 'Ten shillings in the pound' that are being withheld by the British are much more than merely 'transitory safeguards.'

MAHATMA'S "MISCHIEF?"

You may say that it is due to the mischievous activities of Mr. Gandhi 'who betrayed us Muslims. But that can be no excuse for withholding the grant of rights to predominantly Muslim provinces. The North-West Frontier Province is at present the only one province where Muslims are in a large majority and if the British want to prove the 'most wonderful change in their hearts,' they can prove it by simply giving it its due. At the end of the R. T. C. we were glad to hear that probably due to your efforts or to those of your colleagues Government had decided to introduce reforms in N.-W. F. at once. It was to be made a Governor's province. Recently the proposed reforms have been announced and we find that in a Council of 40 members, the Muslims have been given only 20 seats by election. So that in a province where the Muslims constitute 95 per cent. of the population they have been given a representation of 50 per cent. only. If I remember aright in the course of R. T. C. Mr. Gandhi offered to give the Muslims 51 per cent. seats in a province where their population was 56 per cent. but that was not accepted by you. How, then, can you be prepared to accept the offer of 50 per cent. in a province where the Muslim population is 95 per cent.? Is it not inconceivable?

IS A FALLACY?

It may be said that there is a fallacy in this argument in so far as the reforms given to N.-W. F. are according to the standard of 1919. But a little consideration would show that they do not satisfy even that standard. In N.-W. F. in addition to 20 seats there are 2 more seats which the Muslims can contest and they are the seats reserved for land-holders. No one knows as to who would succeed in getting those seats, but granting that one of them is captured by the Muslims then their representation would be about 52 per cent. If we compare it with other provinces where the Hindus are similarly situated we find that the representation given in N.-W. F. is much below the normal. In Madras where Hindus are 38 per cent. their seats come to about 61 per cent. Similarly in U. P. where they are 84 per cent. their seats come to about 56 per cent. If we look to the number of seats that are to be filled up by nomination we find a similar difference. The seats are to be so filled up in N.-W. F. come to 30 per cent. while in Madras and U. P. they are 19 and 21 per cent. only. How then, can any one justify 52 per cent. seats for a population of 95 per cent.?

You may say that this is progably due to the obstruction offered by the Hindus. But that is not so. Had the seats been given on the basis of the principles recommended by the Nehru report—so much condemned by you for inadequate recognition of Muslim rights—or agreed upon by the All-Parties Convention or accepted by the Congress Committee, then the representation would have been much more effective because all of them agree in saying that 'N. W. F. shall have the same form of government as other provinces.'

CRUX OF THE QUESTION

But this is not all. The question is whether the haste in granting reforms to N. W. F. is due to a sincere desire to give it full provincial autonomy or there is something behind it. I may here state the fear that is lurking in the minds of many Muslims. It is this. They think that this apparent blessing may prove to be a calamity in disguise, as in the coming reforms it may be held out as an excuse for withholding full provincial autonomy from N.W.F. .It may then be said that N.W. F. has only recently been formed into a Governor's province, and it must get some experience of this constitution before full provincial autonomy can be granted to it. If such a plea is raised then the whole affair of new reforms would only prove to be a farce and a mirage, and we who are accepting the offered reforms, would not get even 'ten shillings in the pound' which would again be reserved for Mr. Gandhi's provinces; and your experience of the R.T.C . may repeat itself in India as well; where according to you 'all the members of the R. T. C. put together did not get as much support and consideration for their views from the British people as Mr. Gandhi did' and where you say you 'never opened' your lips and the only time you 'asked the Prime Minister for permission to speak to defend' yourselves and your 'co-religionists, against the wild accusations of Mr. Gandhi' you were 'ignored.' What guarantee have you of not getting a similar reward for your 'co-operation' here as well? How in the light of this experience can you confidently assert that the 'Frontier will receive the same reforms as the rest of India'?

LIPS NOT OPENED

Such fears have further been strengthened by the incidents of your recent tour in the Frontier, where it is said that 50 volunteers were arrested because they tried to make a demonstration against you. Nobody can approve of such a demonstration against any one, much less a brother, but then the arrest for such a demonstration is also too much. We have the example of Lord Lothian of the Franchise Committee before us. He, though a Foreigner, got the volunteers who had been arrested for a similar offence against him, released, but you though a brother, again preferred not to open your lips. The policy of adopting the golden rule of silence at such momentous occasions requires a little change.

So I would request you to be kind enough to let us know if anything has really been decided about the grant of full provincial autonomy to the Frontier at the R.T.C. and whether when you advise us that the 'time has come when we must accept what is being offered' you refer to the present reforms of the Frontier or to some future reforms that will be given to the whole of India including the Frontier. Some light on this important and rather obscure subject will highly oblige me and the Muslim public.

Yours sincerely,
M. A. KAZMI.
Saharanpur.

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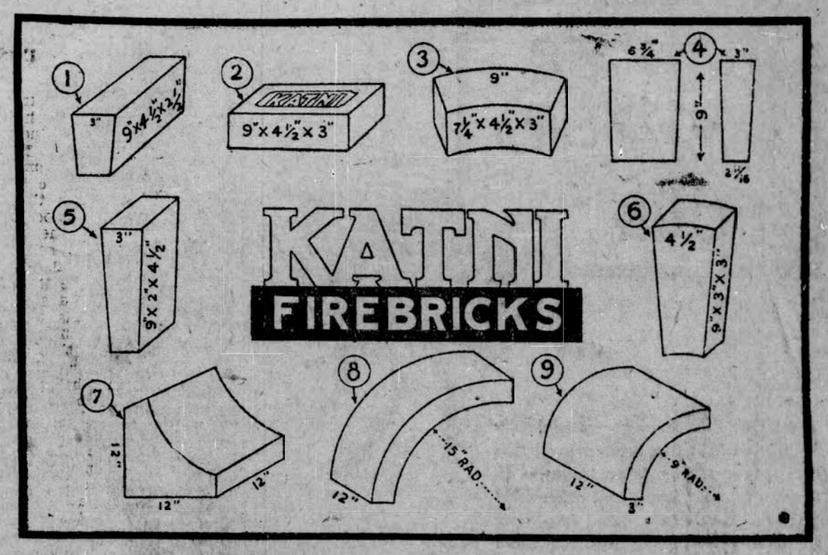

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NEW YORK COTTON

TRADE BUYING ON DECLINES

New York, Mar. 12.

ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUYING—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—SOME TRADE BUYING —MARKET CLOSES 1 TO 3 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 7.05C.

The New York Cotton futures market again ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 1 to 2 points and during the first quarter of an hour touched the lowest level of the session when July was quoted 4 points below the opening level. The decline was influenced by easier Liverpool advices and absence of buying. At the decline there was some trade buying and prices rallied about four points from the lowest level and closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of one point. Spot Cotton underwent no change and closed at 6.97c.

Easing of credit tension in the United States of America is expected to help the general recovery of trade, but sudden and sharp improvement in Pound Sterling is disturbing the general state. Continued rains and intense cold over some parts of the Cotton belt are delaying plantation and some replanting in Rio Grande Valley is necessary but unusually cold weather is reducing the number of boll-weevil. Thus every new development has outwardly some bullish effect but the present sentiment is inclined to look for the inherent favourable ecect enveloped in new features.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW.

"During the week under review the market has been irregular owing to the sharp advance in sterling and the readjustment of differences between the New York and Liverpool prices. Trade circles believe that the advance in sterling may temporarily check business with Lancashire but consider that the easing of credit tension abroad, as indicated by the reductions in discount rates of the German, English and Central banks, should favourably influence business in general. Meanwhile favourable weather in the South has now been followed by renewed rains and intense cold said to be the severest on record this season. Temperature below freezing point are reported as far south as the Gulf Coast and it is believed that a large percentage of early planted cotton in Rio Grande valley will have to be replanted. On the other hand it is thought that the cold wave will reduce the number of boll weevils in hibernation. Conditions are also favourable for the movement of the crop, while Southern spot offerings are reported to be light, with basis steady. The International Master Cotton Spinners' figures of the World consumption of cotton were about in line with expectations and have not appreciably affected the market."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. May Highest 6.99 lowest 6.96 —.03.

N. Y. July Highest 7.16 (opening) Lowest 7.12 (10-14 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following reliable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Continued firmness. Exports well maintained. Financial conditions improving. Bonds firm. Industrial progress slow.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

New York hedge selling absorbed by trade.

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE IN U. S. A.

Improvement In February

Mr. Garside estimates domestic consumption during February is 347,000 bales against 44,000 bales during last January. Average daily consumption in February was 19600 bales against 18,900 bales in January. Thus the net change is an increase of 7000 bales consumption during the month.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Mar. 14.

The Western disturbance is affecting North-West Frontier and has caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. Elsewhere, the weather remains dry.

Forecast:—Scattered light showers may occur along North West Frontier.—A. P.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

NARROW MOVEMENT

Liverpool, March 14.

PRICES OPEN 4 PTS. DOWN—DULL AND NARROW—TRADE CALLING — DISCOURAGING CONTINENTAL ADVICES. MARKET CLOSES 7 TO 8 PTS. LOWER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON ONE POINT UP AT 5.52D.

Absence of any important change in the value of sterling caused dull and narrow trading on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The market opened at a decline of 4 points in sympathy with previous New York closing. There was no speculative demand and the session was uninteresting. Later on there was some trade calling offset by discouraging continental advices. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained one point at 5.52d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points with May 5.61 and July 5.39.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was rather steady and sakel futures lost 1 point while uppers declined 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm with heavy covering in sakels which closed at a rise of 39 points for March but distant months deliveries closed 5 to 14 points higher. Ashmovini futures were quiet and closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT GERMAN ELECTION

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:—

Despite the sharp reaction in Sterling and the usual slackness prior to the Easter holidays American prices keep remarkably steady. The continued increase in the world's spinners takings of 8,975,000 bales against 7,291,000 bales same period last year and the elimination of weak holders has caused light offerings from the South.

Weather conditions in America are reported to be rather unfavourable but it is as yet too early for the trade to focus much attention on this point.

Although the cheaper money rates in England and the present improvement in the financial situation should prove very hopeful for trade expansion the uncertainty of the Presidential election in Germany and the doubtful prospects of her repayment of short term loans should check any important rise in Sterling. Our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Liverpool market ruled by Exchange fluctuations. Impossible express strong opinion until some idea banks probable policy, but consider reasonable risk run long on present level."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Cotton Liverpool weak consequence Continental selling. New York cables, dull market. Some scattered selling by co-operatives.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL.

May 344, July 323, October 309.

LIVERPOOL—BOMBAY.

Liv.-May Broach A./M. Rs. 10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	862
Central India	823
Barsi-Nugger	300
Hyderabad-Gaorani	49
Berar	1,083
Central Provinces	830
Dholera	3,680
N.-W. Provinces	248
Rajputana	306
Sind-Punjab	1,767
Broach	2,733
Compta-Dharwar	44
Egyptians	792
Comilla, Burmah and Other Sorts	25
Cotton	13,442
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,785
Linseed	4,090
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,108
Gingellyseeds	786
Groundnuts	5,590
Castorseeds	1,270
Rice	13,282
Myrabollams	6,095
Cottonseeds	2,970
Gram	797
Jowar	3,388
Barley	215
Bajree	2,541
	Tons.
Coal	4,040

BOMBAY COTTON

ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Bombay, Mar. 14.

SCATTERED BUYING AND SELLING—NARROW PRICE RANGE—ABSENCE OF BUSINESS—MOSTLY EVEN POSITION.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improfed to Rs. 215 on scattered short covering. At this level there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 213/8 but again rallied to Rs. 214.

It appears that the market position is even and there are great open risks subject to fluctuation in prices. Option dealers are fairly covered against their risks and most of the buyers of "call" options have liquidated their interest. In the absence of stocks, this season the crop being late there are no short sales in volume, except some straddle sales against purchases of American cotton. It looks like a grinding market without any resistance to either sire. April Broach delivery contract is still quoted at a small premium and there is no chance for any accumulation of stocks. Thus there will be very few tenders against Broach Contract. It is said that the quality of Broach cotton is very satisfactory and most of the crop is likely to be fine. Thus holders of stocks will not tender them against Fully Good Contract.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 213/4.
Oomra Mar. 205/4.
Bengal March 179.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	To-day	Total
Bengal Mar.	800	14,600
Oomra Mar.		600

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

March	145.60—3.60
June	150.60—3.40
September	153.00—3.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Bengal Superfine	192
Bengal Fine	189
Bengal F.G.	185
Sindh-Punjab Fine	189
Sinrh-Punjab F.G.	... 185
Wardha-Hingt Fine	224
Nagpur Savner Fine	224
Yeotmal Fine	214
Arvi Fine	214
Ellichpur Fine	214
Amraoti Fine	210
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	212
Mulkapur Fine	206
Khandesh Fine	205
Muthia F.G.	202
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	207
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	214
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	227
Broach F.G.	227/32
Punjab/American	237
Punjab/American mix	212/27
Cambodia	279
Miraj/Sangli	229
Compta Good	239

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	194	190	186	182
M. G. Rajputana	194	190	186	182
M. G. Punjab	192	188	184	180
M. G. Oomra No. 3	216	212	208	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	228	224	220	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	221	217	213	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 14.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-3-32	This year.
Khandesh	862	82,751
Central India	823	99,187
Barsi and Nagar	300	64,830
Hyderabad-Gaorani	49	17,241
Berar	1,083	173,328
Central Provinces	830	58,853
Total Oomras	3,949	498,190
Dholera	3,680	122,070
N.-W. Provinces	248	25,251
Rajputana	306	42,421
Sind-Punjab	1,767	119,781
Broach	2,633	28,498
Coompta & Dharwar	44	11,687
Westerns-Northerns		14,450
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,705
Persian		1,019
American		37,004
Egyptian & African	792	81967
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	25	139
Total	13,442	1,032,215

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 14.
1st Sept. to 10th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-3-32	This year.
Europe	16	93,103
Japan & China	1,164	471,363
Coast Ports		21,478
Up-country by Rail		93,305
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,602
Total	1,180	703,852

SHARE BAZAR

RAW COTTON DECLINE INFLUENCES LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Mar. 14.

PRICES OPEN LOWER—FALL IN COTTON —INCREASED LONG LIQUIDATION— ABSENCE OF BUYING— BROADENING DEMAND FOR CLOTH.

Although demand for mill-made cloth is slowly but steadily broadening at higher rates, the Share Bazar displayed easier tone to-day on increased long liquidation, mainly influenced by the fall in cotton prices. The market opened lower than last closing level and gradually gave way throughout the session but there was a small rally towards the close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675|- and after declining to Rs. 668|12 closed at Rs. 671|4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 323|12 and after easing off to Rs. 316|14 rallied to Rs. 317|8 Similarly other mill shares Nagpur. Century and New Great mills also registered some loss varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12|8. Circulation of reconstruction scheme for the Simplex Mills, caused a severe collapse in the values shares of this mill. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 12|8 but after improving to Rs. 16|12 closed at Rs. 13|12. Hydro-Electric group was comparatively steady with limited business. Alcock Shares met increased selling pressure. Bombay Burma were weak while Bombay steams and Scindias were barely steady. Tata Steel Shares fluctuated within a narrow range and ordinary after opening at Rs. 23|6 improved annas six but again ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 22|10.

Government Securities ruled easy on increased long liquidation particularly weak holders. 3-1|2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 61|8 and after declining about annas, ten, registered some improvement, but the same was lost and closed at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 60|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 677; 72; 75: 70; 71.
Century 218; 11; 13.
Colaba 74; 73.
Crescent 55.
Fazul 321; 17; 22; 16; 17.
Indore 346; 40.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 275; 71.
New Great 138; 33.
Pearl 87; 82; 85; 78.
Simplex 13; 12; 13.
Swadeshi 216; 8; 9.
Burma 331; 33; 28; 27; 28.
Hydro 117; 16-14; 17-3.
Tram 105; 6.
Deff, 287 N. 23-8; 6; 12; 4; 22-8; 12; 22-10.
Bundi 14-6.
Indian 85; 86 80.
Katni Ord. 155.
Alcock 103.

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

100 Ahm Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	671/4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213-2
500 Central India P	415
100 Central India	271/4
100 Colaba	73/2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	55/10
250 Currim.	30
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/7/3
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	317/8
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101/4
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore Malwa	340
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	121/4
250 Laxmi	925
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	103-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	103/12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	133/12
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	98/12
250 Pearl	178/12
100 Phoenix	278-12
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	8
1000 Sholapur	1600
250 Simplex	13-12
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	209/6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	85
500 Victoria P	505
500 Victoria	1395

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Bank Selling T T 1-8 3|32 March
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 685
Banks Buying D D 705

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 67 1|2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 118 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 109

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 123 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 67 7-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.62 1/2 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 7/8 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/8 5/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 92.35 12th inst.
London/Belgium 28.00 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 12th inst.
Londor./Italy 70.15 12th inst.
London/Berlin 15.23 12th inst.
London/Holland 9.02 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £5/13/8 11th inst. £5/13/8 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/16 11th inst. 18 3/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/4 11th inst. 18 5/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 11th inst. 30 1/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 11th inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/4 p.c. 11th inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver. Quietly steady. China and the Continent bought.

1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
101-50 Baroda	62
50/25 Central	15/2xd
£10-5 Eastern	7/8
500 Imperial	1025
500-125 Imperial Contr.	251/4
100-50 India	89
5 Union	3/3/0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14/6
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	180
100 Katni 1st P.	101/4
100 Katni 2nd P.	102
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	155
10 Punjab P.	8-14 xd.
10 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	195
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	7-3
15 Jupiter	7/6
15 New India	16/12
200 Oriental	1520
10 Vulcan	5
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	932/8
1000 Andhra Val	775
50 Bom. Tram P.	64/4
50 Bom. Tram	106/4
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	117/3
1000 Tata Power P.	1075
1000 Tata Power	440
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahmd. Prantij	665xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	42
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600/10
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112/8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43/8
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	22/10
MISCELANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	103/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	190
250 Bom. Steam	180
50 Bom. Telephone	45
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/14/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	328/12
50 Bom Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	196/14
15 Scindia	7/12
5 per cent. Government Paper	63/12
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	93/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 14.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/4
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 90/2
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 89
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 69
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/14
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/8
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 88/4
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 89/6
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/10
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102/14
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Figures Of October

During the month of October, 1931, 68 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.34 lakhs, as against the same number of companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1.05 lakhs in the preceding month and 47 companies with Rs. 2.35 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 20 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 84 lakhs. The largest floatation in October was Malhar Portland Cement Co., Bengal with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Twelve companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.34 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of October, 1931. Six companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 97 lakhs, that were in liquidation before 1st October, 1931, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 7 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of October, 1931.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 12-3-32	8708000	8158000
Receipts Yesterday 12-3-32	15000	11000
Exports to date 12-3-32	6275000	5328000
Stocks at Ports 11-3-32	4655000	3922000
Stock Interior 11-3-32	1960000	1421000
Stock Liverpool 11-3-32	851000	1136000
Visible Supply 11-3-32	9255000	7679000
Quantity in Sight 11-3-32	13023000	11381000
Quantity out of Sight 11-3-32	8975000	7291000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 10th March	10,07,974
Same time last season	21,65,500

EXPORTS from 1st Sept. to 10th March.—

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	12,875	42,215
Continent	80,203	3,15,666
China	1,44,666	1,00,626
Japan	3,26,697	8,62,390
Coast Ports	21,478	10,775
U. S. A.	25	281
Total	5,85,944	14,28,653

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1931 to 10th Mar. 1932 93,306

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 10th March 1932 4,12,359

Same period last year 4,09,357

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & mills in Bombay on 10th Mar. 5,76,664

Same time last year 9,43,608

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 28th Feb. 5,29,086

Total for the corresponding period last season 8,34,139

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 28th Feb. 4,28,434

Total for the corresponding period last season 5,99,537

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

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To-Night To-Night

All India Goat Race Championship

The Leading Jockeys of Western India will positively compete.

FIRST RACE at 10 P.M.

Admission to Ground Annas 2.

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HYDROCELE

Without Operation

In 15 minutes at one sitting

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Consultation fee Rs. 5/-

Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address:—

Hararwala Building Gohitha, BOMBAY 4.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 14.

The bullion market was quiet but steady with a small turnover of business. Ready silver is quoted at 56|12 and Fagan delivery after fluctuating between Rs. 56|10 and Rs. 57|- steadied at Rs. 56|13 buyers and Rs. 56|15 sellers. Gold Ready is quoted at Rs. 27|11 and business in Fagan delivery is done at Rs. 27|12 buyers and Rs. 27|13 sellers.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1932

HINDENBURG NARROWLY MISSES FIRST CHANCE FOR PRESIDENCY

Leads Polls But Fails To Secure Absolute Majority

PRIESTS PRAY: WOMEN SWELL BOOTHS: NUN LEAVES CLOISTER AND PATIENT HER BED TO VOTE FOR EX-PRESIDENT

THRILLING SCENES IN GERMAN ELECTION

LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Von Hindenburg has missed re-election by one per cent.

The following are the final official figures, except for a few outlying districts, of voting in the German Presidential Election.:

VON HINDENBURG	18,661,736
HERR HITLER	11,338,571
COMMUNIST THAELMANN	4,982,079
HERR DUESTERBERG	2,557,860
HERR WINTER	111,452

—Reuter's Special.

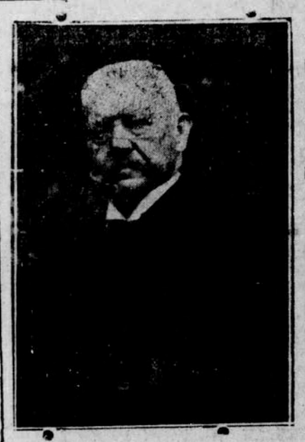
Herr Hitler

HINDENBURG'S EASY WIN

Ex-Crown Prince Votes For Hitler

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—(Earlier) Von Hindenburg appears to be easily winning, in towns, while Herr Hitler has advantages in some rural districts. Communist Thaelmann is not making much headway. Von Hindenburg is scoring heavily in the Rhineland. Members of the ex-Royal Family living at Potsoam voted in the morning. The Ex-Crown Prince is believed to be pro-Hitler and also ex-Prince August Wilhelm, who is a member of the Nazi Party.—Reuter.



Von Hindenburg

HINDENBURG'S GOOD START

Polls Favour Ex-President

EARLIER.
LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Threequarters of the votes have been counted and Von Hidenburg has still an absolute majority of 220,000. The figures of voting are:—

Von Hindenburg	14,358,557
Herr Hitler	8,293,003
Herr Duesterberg	1,717,199
Communist Thalemann	3,781,580
Herr Winter	83,795

—Reuter's Special.

CATHOLICS PRAY AND WOMEN VOTE FOR HINDENBURG

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

Cologne.—Many thousands of Catholics fervently praying all night for success of the Protestant, Hindenburg, (despite the fact that Herr Hitler is a Catholic) and an unprecedented rush of women to the polls are the outstanding features of the election in the Rhineland.

Thousands of Catholics made a pilgrimage to the ancient chapel on the outskirts of the City yesterday at midnight, and knelt for three hours in the bitter cold praying for the success of Von Hindenburg. Twenty thousand pilgrims attended the special mass at Cathedral between two and three in the morning. Eleven thousand, of them received Communion at 15 special altars. Churches of the Rhineland were also thronged all through the day. Women began to flock to the polls, as soon as booths opened and a great majority of them are believed to have voted for Von Hindenburg.

An 84 year old Nun left the cloisters to vote for the first time in her life. "How can I lie in bed and let Hitler in" declared another woman, who, though very ill, despite her husband's and doctor's orders, rose from the sickbed to go to the polling station. These are typical instances of the keenness of women, of whom it is estimated that that at least, 90 per cent. voted.—Reuter.

Listening-In To Election Results

LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Fury of the poll is over, and millions of Germans are now sitting in their homes and listening to radio, the only means of learning election news and results, as all electric sign street bulletins have been prohibited for fear of disorders.

The first result to hand namely that of the little village of Obernsee in Franconia with only 345 electors gives Herr. Hitler a smashing victory. But the result cannot be taken as prophetic of the country's vote.

Apart from clash at Remscheid, no very serious rioting has hitherto been reported, and Berlin in particular, presented a peaceful Sabbath appearance, citizens, their wives and daughters after going to the polling booths which are usually situated in Taverns, taking the usual Sunday stroll in wintry sunshine.

NAZI HEADQUARTERS BUSY.

Nazi headquarters at Berlin was the scene of terrific activity. Thousands of motor cars and motor cycles driven by alert and keen-eyed young Hilerttes were driving up and dashing off on the last moment electioneering errands. Patients in Berlin hospitals were allowed to record their votes in bed, and it is understood that the majority cast their votes for Von Hindenburg.—Reuter.

Nazis And Communists Ready For Fight

LONDON, March 13.

Cologne.—Although there have been sporadic disturbances at various centres, serious trouble is not expected anyway, until the result is known. Meanwhile, anxious atmosphere prevails in the streets. Nazis and Communists are flitting shadow to shadow, furtively eyeing each other, and ready for any eventualities.—Reuter's Special.

Bavaria Backs Hitler

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Personal affection for Von Hindenburg did not prevent the inhabitants of the Bavarian village of Dieteramzell where Von Hindenburg spends yearly his shooting holiday, from voting for Herr Hitler. Out of 390 votes. Herr Hitler obtained 228 and Von Hindenburg 157.—Reuter.

HITLERITES CONFOUNDED

Hindenburgh's Crushing Triumph In Berlin

LONDON, March 14.

Berlin.—Although Von Hindenburgh has failed by a narrow margin of 158,453 votes to secure re-election the result can only be described as a complete and decisive victory for the veteran Field-Marshal.

It is generally expected that the outcome of the second ballot on April 10 when only a bare majority is needed will be his outright election.

Von Hindenburgh's magnificent fight has astonished even his most optimistic supporters and confounded Hitlerites, especially in Bavaria, where the old soldier swept the board. Von Hindenburg has also crushingly triumphed in Berlin but Nazis have gained votes all over Germany compared with 1930 election.

Herr Hitler has declared from Munich his intention of contesting the second ballot.—Reuter.

LATE KHIMJI NATHUBHAI

Corporation & Improvements Board Adjourn

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned its meeting on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Khimji Nathubhai, a member of the Corporation, who died suddenly on last Saturday at his residence at Mulund. The deceased was a member of the Corporation since 1929 and represented the "B" Ward.

When the Corporation met, the President Mr. Boman Behram said that he had to do a painful duty and it was to inform the House of the sad and untimely death of one of the Councillors, Mr. Khimji Nathubhai. The deceased attended the meeting of the Corporation on last Friday and died of heart-failure on the next day at his residence at Mulund. In his own silent way, he had rendered useful service to the city.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Dr. P.H. Meheshri moved that the House should be adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Khimji Nathubhai. The resolution expressed sorrow at his sad and untimely demise and put on record his useful services to the Municipality. Mr. Poonjabhai Thakersi seconded the resolution.

"DEATH AMIDST LIFE."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that the incident reminded them of the presence of death amidst life. In the death of Mr. Khimji they had lost a colleague with a promising career and one who had decided to devote his later life to Municipal work.

Messrs. L.R. Tairsee, A.R. Dimtimkar, I.G. Griffiths, Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. M.C. Javle associated themselves with the motion and it was passed unanimously the whole House standing.

IMPROVEMENTS BOARD ADJOURNS.

An hour later the Improvements Board passed a similar resolution moved by the Chairman, Mr. Jaferbhoy Lalji and seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, and adjourned for the day.

NOT LINDBERGH'S KID

Crossville Story Contradicted

NURSE'S FRIEND EXONERATED

LONDON, March 13.

Trenton, New Jersey. — The Commander of the Police has made a statement that the baby detained at Crossville has no connection with Lindbergh Baby Case.

Mr. Johnson, the sailor friend of the nurse of Col. Lindbergh's baby has been exonerated of complicity in kidnapping.—Reuter's Special.

No Truth In "Baby Found" Rumour

LONDON, March 13.

New York.—Conflicting reports regarding Col. Lindbergh's baby are again prominent.

The Sheriff of Crossville, Tennessee, reports that a baby has been found which tallies completely with the description of Col. Lindbergh's baby, confirmed by Colonel Lindbergh by telephone.

Four persons have been arrested who will be held in custody, until the arrival from Hopewell of someone to identify the baby. Meanwhile, the Hopewell Police state that there is no truth in the Crossville rumour.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER ON BRAIN

Kreuger Speculates On German Elections

TALKS WITH BANKERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

New York. — Mr. Kreuger's anxiety regarding the German elections was revealed in private conversations with bankers here.

According to the "Herald Tribune", he had made up his mind that Herr. Hitler was going to win, which he considered would be the prolongation of the Central European crisis.—Reuter.

KREUGER'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

May Tell On U. S. And Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

The British Match Corporation, holding the ordinary share capital of Bryant and May Limited is not affected by Mr. Kreuger's financial operations, despite the fact that M. Kreuger was a Director according to Sir Arthur Stanley, the Director of the British Match Corporation.

Stockholm maintains stoical calm. Banks and commercial offices will all be opened to-morrow, and it is expected that the stock exchange will be closed down for a few days. Parliament meets at midnight to grant moratorium.

It is impossible yet to see the financial reaction in France. Shares have been freely taken up in the French market, and a further batch of over 30,000 franc debentures was to be offered to-morrow.

It is expected that the United States and Germany will feel the financial shock more.—Reuter.

Posthumous Moratorium

LONDON, March 14.

Stockholm.—The Krueger Moratorium has been passed by both the Chambers of Parliament.—Reuter.

THREE "DICTATORS" SENT TO JAIL

"Dandi Day" Sequel At Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, March 14.

The 29th "Dictator" arrested for reading proscribed literature on Friday night and released on Saturday afternoon, was re-arrested with a volunteer in connection with the pasting of "Boycott" posters.

Both were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 20 or a month more in default.

The 30th "Dictator" was arrested on "Dandi Day" for manufacturing salt and released at night. He was arrested again and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for distributing bulletins.

The 31st "Dictator", a lady, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 or two months in default for conducting "Dandi Day" meeting, defying prohibitory notice.

THANA'S 14TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

For Anti-Lothian Demonstration

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 14.

The 14th "Dictator" of Thana and a local practising pleader proceeded to Kause, the village where Lord Lothian was going to visit, with four volunteers; they were all arrested before the Committee visited the place.

An ex-teacher from Bordi who had gone there for demonstration was also arrested.

"DANDI DAY" ARRESTS AT POONA

(From A Correspondent).
POONA, March 13.

One volunteer was arrested on "Dandi Day" for flag salutation and six at the Shanwar-Wada maidan; one was arrested for attempting to hoist national flag on the Municipal Office Buildings.

BULLETIN DISTRIBUTOR JAILED

Appeal Dismissed

(From A Correspondent).
NASIK, March 13.

An appeal made against the judgment of City Magistrate before Sessions Judge of Nasik by Mr. T. Mayor was dismissed yesterday.

The City Magistrate had convicted the accused and sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine under Sections 18 (1) Emergency Press Act and 17-1 Cr. Law Amendment Act. Accused was alleged to have distributed Congress Bulletins on the 14th of February last and a Constable noticed him in the act of throwing some in the rear of City Police Station and riding away on a bicycle.

Mr. Akut, Leading Senior Pleader who appeared for Mr. Mayor, argued that, except the testimony of two Police Constables, there was no further independent evidence and that in their enthusiasm to arrest the distributor, the constables might have committed a mistake in identity.

The learned Judge, however saw no reason to interfere with the order of the Lower Court's decision and dismissed the appeal.

Bardoli's 11th "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent).
BARDOLI, March 13.

While delivering a speech to celebrate the "Gandhi March Day", the 11th "Dictator" was arrested at Sarbhon yesterday.

National Flag On Police Station!

(From A Correspondent).
NASIK, March 13.

Much excitement was caused in Nasik City to-day when a National Flag greeted the eyes of public this morning seen hoisted on the building of the Police Station in the centre of the town. It was not removed till late in the morning.

SEVENTEENTH "DICTATOR" OF 'C' WARD ARRESTED

Sequel To Picketing Of Post Office

ABOUT DOZEN INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE OVER CROWD

The anti-Lothian hartal in Bombay concluded after a full week's suspension of business and prominent markets in the city opened on Monday morning.

All the markets and bazars except the Mulji Jetha Market were opened and business was carried on as usual. The Dava Bazar (Medicine Market) which had remained closed for a week opened in the morning and there was no picketing. Similarly the Cotton Market, Javeri Bazar and other bazars also opened for business. The Mulji Jetha Market whose gates were open but the shops inside remained closed was strongly picketed by Desh Sevikas.

"DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

There was consderable excitement at Mumbadevi when the seventeenth "Dictator" of the "C" Ward was arrested while picketing the Mumbadevi Post Office. The "Dictator" and another man who was arrested with him were asking people not to deposit their monies in the Postal Savings Bank.

The police arrested the "Dictator" and, his colleague and removed them to the Police Station.

BONFIRE.

The arrest was followed by demonstrations by large crowds who had thronged the locality. Some of them lighted bonfires in the middle of the Kalbadevi Road and as a result tram traffic on the line had to be suspended for some time. A police party appeared on the scene and cleared the way for traffic by putting out the fires.

LATHI CHARGE.

The police dispersed the crowds of demonstrators by resorting to a lathi charge as a result of which about a dozen persons received minor injuries and were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital. They were discharged after treatment.

"Dictator" Of Byculla Arrested

The 13th "Dictator" of the Byculla Ward was arrested on Sunday morning after Flag Salutation ceremony at Jacob Circle.

From Hospital To Jail

A prominent merchant of Bombay and the first businessman to go to jail in the last civil disobedience movement as the President of the 9th "War Council" and the first "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward this time, who was taken up in the first round up of the 6th January and detained in the Byculla Jail, was released on daily parole on February 26, but owing to serious ear trouble he got admission in the Poly-Clinic Nursing Home. After coming out of the Hospital he was arrested on Monday for breach of parole at his house at Matunga and placed before the 6th Presidency Magistrate Mr. P. L. Thakker.

He was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months more.

He was recommended 'B' Class.

'Dictator" Of Dadar Jailed

The 17th "Dictator" of Dadar and a volunteer arrested on "Dandi Day" were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment in Dadar Police Court on Monday.

Dandi Day Convictions At Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, March 14.

Of the seven persons arrested on Saturday morning at Ghatkopar, for taking out a Prabhat Feri in pursuance of Congress programme to celebrate the second anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's march to Dandi, two prominent Congress women, including the 22nd 'dictator' of the Upanagar Camp, were convicted the same day by the resident Magistrate, Kurla, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. One congressman was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment. The trial of the remaining four women was adjourned to March 24.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ JAILED

Sequel To Refusal To Report Himself To Police

One year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further imprisonment was the sentence passed on Seth Jamnalal Bajej, the ex-treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee on Monday by D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Sjt. Bajaj who was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on January 16 and was detained in the Byculla House of Correction was released on March 12. He was served with an order of the Police Commissioner which among other things required him to report himself to the police every day. He failed to do so and was arrested at his residence at Kalbadevi on Monday morning.

He was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate found him guilty under the section and passed the above sentence.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

Another man who was released on Saturday and re-arrested on the same day for failing to report himself was charged under the same Section. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default four months' further jail.

MR. VIRCHAND P. SHAH JAILED

Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, a prominent merchant of Bombay and the first business man to go to jail in the last civil disobedience movement, and who was arrested in the first round-up on January 6 and detained in the Byculla Jail, was released on daily parole on February 26, but owing to serious ear trouble he got admitted in the Poly-Clinic Nursing Home under the treatment of Dr. T. O. Shah and Dr. P. T. Patel. After coming out of the hospital he was arrested on Monday at his house at Matunga and placed before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. L. Thakkar. He was charged for the breach of the Police Commissioner's Order.

He was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' more. He was recommended "B" Class.

SHARE BROKER ARRESTED

A Gujerati sharebroker was arrested on Monday morning and was taken with his three little children to the Commissioner's office. He is the husband of the lady who was arrested a few days back and convicted, but not allowed to take her baby in arms to jail.

AMRAOTI CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent).
AMRAOTI, March 13.

A prominent Congress worker of Mahesvari Sangh, Amraoti, was sentenced yesterday under Section 17 (1) for reading proscribed literature, to 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 6 weeks' simple imprisonment.

Two others were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 (1) C. L. A. A. and one other was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

KOLHAPUR:— Mr. Vasantrao Bagla was elected Chairman in the Municipal elections held on Sunday.

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